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THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION
OF
THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

SERIES D: RESEARCHES AND TREATISES

EDITED BY
H. V. HILPRECHT

VOL. V, FASCICULUS 1

THE EARLIEST VERSION OF THE BABYLONIAN DELUGE STORY
AND
THE TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR
BY
H. V. HILPRECHT

"ECKLEY BRINTON COXE, JUNIOR, FUND"

PHILADELPHIA
Published by the University of Pennsylvania

1910

CORRECTIONS.

p. 11, li. 17: Read *Artaxerxes* instead of *Xerxes*.

p. 68, li 4: Read *Vol. XXVIII* instead of Vol. XXIII (the same on p. 3 of cover).



"TABLET HILL," THE SITE OF THE OLDER TEMPLE LIBRARY OF NIPPUR.

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*With Three Halftone Illustrations and
One Autographed Plate.*

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MACCALLA & CO. INC., Printers.
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TO ALL THE DISTINGUISHED GENTLEMEN

**Members of the Committee and
Contributing Scholars**

WHO THROUGH THEIR

KINDLY REMEMBRANCE, GENEROUS SPIRIT AND MAGNIFICENT GIFT UPON
THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MY DOCTORATE
AND MY FIFTIETH BIRTHDAY

HONORED AND ENCOURAGED ME

Respectfully Dedicated

AS A SMALL TOKEN OF WARM APPRECIATION AND
HEARTFELT GRATITUDE.

PREFACE.

THE cuneiform fragment submitted in the following pages in connection with a general survey of the character and contents of the Temple Library as based upon more recent investigations, contains the oldest account of the Babylonian Deluge Story extant. This alone would have justified its immediate publication by the University of Pennsylvania, which through the excavations of its fourth expedition discovered it in Nippur, and through the generosity of the Sultan of Turkey counts it now among its most valued archæological treasures. But its significance is further enhanced by the fact that in most important details it agrees with the Biblical Version of the Deluge in a very remarkable manner,—much more so than any other cuneiform version previously known. This result is of fundamental importance for a correct determination and our corresponding valuation of the age of Israel's earliest traditions; for we must realize that the Nippur tablet was written and broken before Abraham had left his Babylonian home in Ur of the Chaldees.

As soon as the writer had recognized the unique value of this fragment, he reported to the Publication Committee of "The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania" on this and other equally interesting finds recently made among the remains of the Temple Library of Nippur. Upon his recommendation that all these discoveries be made accessible to the scientific world as quick as possible, it was unanimously decided that the new fragment of the Deluge Story should appear as the first fasciculus of

Volume V of Series D ("Researches and Treatises") of our expedition work, to be followed in rapid succession by other fasciculi, containing important contributions from the pens of my two friends and co-laborers, Drs. Radau and Myhrman. This Volume V will bear the title "*Fragments of Epical Literature from the Temple Library of Nippur.*"

In the very fatiguing work of cleaning, examining and cataloguing the numerous fragments from the Temple Library, which constitute the unrivalled collection and principal attraction of the Babylonian Section of our Museum, it is my almost daily experience that a box of tablets from the fourth expedition will yield fragments which can be joined to material previously catalogued and sometimes excavated several years before by an entirely different expedition. In this way we have restored hundreds of tablets from intentionally broken and scattered fragments, some of them containing no less than 15-20 pieces. The hope, therefore, is well founded that other fragments of the same tablet or of duplicate copies of this ancient Deluge Story may yet be discovered among the uncatalogued material of the Museum. But even if our hopes should not be realized, I feel quite sure that the characteristic devotion of the American nation to Biblical problems, its enthusiastic interest in scientific research and progress, and the public-minded spirit of Philadelphia citizens, to which we already owe four successful Babylonian expeditions, will speedily find means and ways to despatch a fifth one to search for the missing fragments at Nippur.

May the esteemed President of our Department of Archaeology, the liberal founder and maintainer of the "Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., Fund"; may the honored Chairman and all the other distinguished members of the International Committee of the "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume"; may my generous colleagues in Europe and America, who have recently honored me by their valuable scientific contribu-

tions, and all those unknown friends who made the publication of their work possible, do me the kindness of accepting these unpretending studies on the little fragment from Nippur in the same spirit which prompted their magnificent gift to the writer.

H. V. HILPRECHT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., March 2, 1910.

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I.

CONDITION, LANGUAGES AND WRITING OF TABLETS RECENTLY EXAMINED.

TOWARD the end of October, 1909, while unpacking and examining two boxes of cuneiform tablets from our fourth expedition to Nippur, my attention was suddenly attracted by some fragments which presented certain peculiarities. Unlike the rest of the tablets contained in these boxes, they were not written in Sumerian, the ancient sacred language of Babylonia, but in the Semitic dialect of the country. For the first time the latter appears in the cuneiform inscriptions of the period of Sargon I of Akkad,¹ the first known Semitic conqueror of Babylonia and one of the greatest heroes of the ancient world, taking the place of the older Sumerian, which it gradually supplanted. It is, therefore, properly also styled the Akkadian language of Babylonia.²

The cuneiform material contained in these two boxes numbered

¹ With our present incomplete knowledge of the earliest chapters of Babylonian history, no accurate date can as yet be assigned to this period, as to which Assyriologists differ radically. Those scholars who accept the age ascribed to Sargon I by King Nabonides (555-538 B.C.), place him at about 3800 B.C., while Eduard Meyer (*"Geschichte des Altertums,"* 2d edition, Berlin, 1909, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 345) puts him as low as about 2500 B.C. This latter date, in accord with Meyer's erroneous conception of the age of the earliest Babylonian monuments known to us, is too low, as will be shown in another place. According to my own view set forth in "Mathematical, Metrological and Chronological Tablets from the Temple Library of Nippur" (= "The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania," Series A, Vol. XX), Part 1, p. 45, Sargon I lived between 3000 and 2700 B.C.

² Cf. Ungnad in *"Orientalistische Literatur-Zeitung,"* 1908, coll. 62f., and Messerschmidt in the same journal, 1905, coll. 271f.

433 specimens all in all, including about 10% tablets entirely or nearly complete, about 70% fragments of fairly good size, and about 20% small or even very small fragments ranging from 1 to 4 cm. in length and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cm. in width.¹ With but few exceptions, all the tablets and fragments were made of unbaked clay. As a rule, they are more or less covered with a sediment of hardened clay from the disintegrated adobe walls under which they were buried, and in numerous cases even with incrustations of nitre, originally contained in the clay and later drawn to the surface of the inscribed tablets, where it crystallized. These crystals, to a large extent filling the incised cuneiform characters, cannot always be removed without endangering the writing below, especially when the clay is in a state of decomposition. Besides, in consequence of the perishable nature of the material employed, the humidity of the ground in which the tablets lay for over 4,000 years, and the intentional destruction of that entire collection of tablets to which the specimens under consideration belong, by some unknown enemy at a very remote period, the inscribed surface is often partly chipped off or half effaced. These are some of the difficulties which the cataloguer and first decipherer of these precious relics has to overcome through the mere state of their preservation.² Others are offered by their language and writing.

As briefly indicated above, all the 433 specimens are written in Sumerian, with the exception of three complete or nearly complete tablets and 27 fragments which have an Akkadian inscription.

¹ For American and English readers, more familiar with inches than centimeters, I give the corresponding measures: "ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{2}{3}$ inch in length and from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in width."

² Cf. my previous descriptions in "Explorations in Bible Lands during the 19th Century" (Philadelphia, A. J. Holman & Co. = *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I), pp. 513ff.; "In the Temple of Bêl at Nippur" (Reprint from the "Transactions of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, 1904), p. 49; also *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. viiiff.

tion. After considerable labor I determined the contents of most of these specimens, finding that a few of the Sumerian fragments (certain hymns and prayers) are written in the so-called *EME-SAL* dialect, while the great mass of the Sumerian texts show the *EME-KU* dialect,¹ at the same time succeeding in joining many fragments. By this process I reduced the 30 Akkadian specimens before me to five documents, namely, the three complete or nearly complete tablets mentioned and one fragmentary case restored from six fragments, which belongs to one of these three tablets;² one large fragmentary text restored from twenty pieces including thirteen of the smallest size described; and a single fragment, representing an entirely different class of literature, which could not be joined to any other specimen contained in these two boxes, nor, in fact, to any other fragment previously catalogued by me in the Archæological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

The writing employed in all these documents is the script of the early Babylonian period in its numerous varieties,³ beginning with that of the most ancient monuments of Nippur and Tello and ending with the writing of the first dynasty of Babylon, when the cuneiform characters on the clay tablets present a mixture of early forms and of those generally called Neo-Babylonian, which are best known to us from the later contract literature. This period of transition begins as early as the second dynasty of Ur

¹ Cf. now also Radau, "Miscellaneous Sumerian Texts from the Temple Library of Nippur" in "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," pp. 381f.

² These three tablets belong to the second stratum described in Chapter II, below. They are one case tablet from the reign of Samsu-iluna and two contract tablets dated in the 31st year of Hammurabi. One of the latter (C. B. M. 13562) bears the interesting date formula *mu Ha-am-mu-ra-bi lugal IGI-DUB-TI* ^d*En-kil-bi-ta ma-da E-mu-ut-ba-lum* ^{ki} *Ki-en-gi Ki-uri-ri dug-ga-ni ni-KU*. Cf. p. 59, note 2, below.

³ Cf. now also Radau, *l.c.*, p. 383.

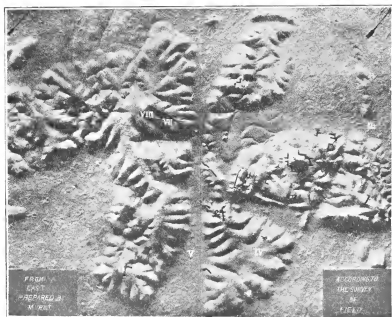
(c. 2346-2230 B.C.), as can be proved from several documents in our possession, and is fairly advanced in the inscriptions from the second half of the first dynasty of Isin (c. 2229-2005 B.C.),¹ as becomes very evident from the dated tablets in our museum and in the Nippur collections of the Imperial Ottoman Museums in Constantinople. If the last mentioned class of documents did not bear the name of the king at the end of the inscriptions or could be distinguished otherwise from later tablets, we no doubt would be inclined to ascribe some of them to a period nearly a thousand years later than when they actually were written.

¹ As to the reasons for my low dates assigned to these dynasties, cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1 (1906), pp. 41ff. The literature since published on this subject is conveniently placed together by Eduard Meyer, *l.c.*, § 323-329, 412-418. Meyer's own dates are even 42 years lower than those given above.

II.

DIFFERENT STRATA IN "TABLET HILL."

ALL the tablets and fragments of the two boxes described above, together with many other similar cuneiform inscriptions, were excavated by our fourth expedition in the ruins of Nippur. More particularly they came from the northeastern section of the large trian-



PLAN OF THE RUINS OF NUFFAR

I. Ziggurat and Temple of Enlil, buried under a huge Parthian fortress. II. Northeast city wall. III. Great Northeast (pre-Sargonic) city gate. IV. Temple Library, covered by extensive ruins of a later period. V. Dry bed of an ancient canal (Shatt en-Nil). VI. Pre-Sargonic wall, buried under sixty feet of rubbish with archives of later periods. VII. Small Parthian palace, resting on Cassite archives. VIII. Business house of Murashû Sons, with more ancient ruins below.

gular mound (IV) to the southwest of the Temple of Enlil (I) and separated from the latter by a narrow strip of land, which is practically on a level with the surrounding desert. Like the now dry bed of the *Shatt en-Nil* (V), which divides the ruins into two nearly equal halves and presents the same general aspect, it doubtless indicates the course of an ancient canal, a branch of the *Shatt*, once protecting the southern side of the Temple area, but at present entirely filled up with sand, clay and rubbish washed down from the adjoining ruins.¹

This mound (IV) was called "Tablet Hill" by the members of our first expedition, because in 1889, when we commenced its exploration at the northwestern edge, it was the only place where inscribed antiquities were found in a considerable number. It yielded more than 2,000 tablets and fragments during our first campaign,² almost the same number during the second,³ and a few tablets during the third, when only for about a fortnight a few trenches were run into its northern slope.⁴ It was subjected to a renewed vigorous examination during the latter part of our

¹ The very pronounced "*chemin très large*" or "very wide road," which, according to Scheil ("*Une Saison de Fouilles à Sippar*," pp. 33 and 6, cf. also the place marked "L" on the general plan of the ruins at the end of his book), surrounded the temple of the Sungod at Sippar at its northeast and southeast sides, and "which must have existed at all times," is evidently likewise the bed of an ancient canal, which separated the sacred ground of the temple complex from the territory of the city proper, where the school and temple library were situated. Cf. Hilprecht, "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," pp. 283, footnote, and 297.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2 (1896), p. 8; Peters, "Nippur" (1899), Vol. I, pp. 245ff., 256, 259f., 275f.; II, pp. 118, 197ff.; Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I (1904), pp. 309ff., 326, 341; "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*" (1908), pp. 200f., 279f., 285, 287ff.

³ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2 (1896), p. 8; Peters, "Nippur" (1899), Vol. II, pp. 199-204; Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I (1904), pp. 341f., 511f.; "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*" (1908), pp. 288f.

⁴ Cf. Hilprecht, "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," p. 287, footnote.

fourth expedition, when nearly 17,500 tablets and fragments were excavated, chiefly from a number of rooms situated in its northeastern section, while an additional number was taken from trenches near the *Shatt en-Nil*.¹ The 433 specimens under discussion belong to the collection of c. 17,500 tablets gathered by the fourth expedition from the northeastern rooms just mentioned.

According to my theory set forth in a number of publications, and, as I hope, definitely proved in my forthcoming volume, "Model Texts and Exercises from the Temple School of Nippur,"² this large mound covers the ruins of the Temple Library, School and part of the Archives of the older period. The mass of the cuneiform tablets and fragments thus far rescued from these earlier ruins—in a round sum about 22,000—belong to the time of the first dynasty of Isin, while a considerable number date from the second dynasty of Ur, and not a few go back to the age of Sargon I of Akkad, and even to the period preceding it.

As I have stated repeatedly before,³ the entire complex of the Temple of Enlil and the large collection of tablets stored in rooms to the south of it were destroyed by some foreign conquering power, possibly the Elamites, who overthrew the dynasty of Ur, carrying its last representative, King Ibi-Sin, into captivity,⁴

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 429ff., 445, 508-532; "*Die Ausgrabungen im Bêl-Tempel zu Nippur*," pp. 14, 17, 52ff. (= "In the Temple of Bêl," pp. 15, 18, 45ff.); *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. viiff.; "*Th. S.-C. P.-II. C.*," pp. 191f., 196f., 224, 251, 254f., 283ff., 293, 338f.

² Forming Vol. XIX, Part 1, of Series A of "The Babylonian Expedition of the University of Pennsylvania," which has been in press for some time. In consequence of repeated illness and pressure of other work, chiefly cataloguing, its printing had to be interrupted several times.

³ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 378ff., 512ff.; Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, p. 54, and the reasons given in the passages quoted.

⁴ Cf. Boissier, "*Choix de textes relatifs à la divination Assyro-Babylonienne*," Vol. II, Part 1, p. 64; Meissner in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, March, 1907, p. 114, note 1; Eduard Meyer, "*Geschichte des Altertums*," 2d edition, Vol. I, Part 2, pp. 500ff.

and in connection with their frequent raids upon the fertile plain of Shinar devastated and looted the Babylonian sanctuaries. The stratum in which the earlier tablets and fragments just described occur varies in thickness from one foot to four feet.¹

The ruins which cover it are twenty to twenty-four feet high.¹ As far as examined, this enormous mass yielded only a few hundred tablets of the reigns of Hammurabi² (i.e., Amraphel, Gen. 14 : 1), his contemporary Rîm-Sin³ of Larsa, and Samsu-iluna,² the son of the former, a tolerably well preserved clay tablet with a bilin-

¹ For the measurements here given cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, p. 515. "From one foot to four feet" equal to "from 31 cm. to 1 m. 24 cm."; and "twenty to twenty-four feet" equal to "6 m. 24 cm. to 7 m. 44 cm."

² Ten of these tablets dated in the reign of Hammurabi and forty-eight in that of Samsu-iluna were published by Dr. Arno Poebel in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, Nos. 10-67. An inscribed terra-cotta cone of Samsu-iluna, relating this monarch's building operations at Nippur, was found near the eastern court of the *ziggurat* by the fourth expedition, and described and translated by Hilprecht in *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 480ff. The "large quantities of tablets of the Hammurabi period" reported by Peters to have been found in "rooms destroyed by fire" in "Tablet Hill" (cf. "*Nippur*," Vol. II, p. 200) belong more exactly to the first dynasty of Isin, and for the greater part are tablets of a literary character, not contract tablets. Cf. Hilprecht, "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," pp. 288f.

³ Seven tablets dated in the reigns of Rîm-Sin and Wardi-Sin, his brother (? cf. Thureau-Dangin, "*Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften*," p. 210, note k), were published by Poebel in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, Nos. 1-7, but not all of them came from "Tablet Hill." Tablets dated in the reigns of kings of the first dynasty of Babylon and the dynasty of Larsa were also found in the long ridge on the west side of the *Shatt en-Nil*, opposite "Tablet Hill" (cf. the map, p. 5, above), where Peters excavated the terra-cotta cone dedicated with some kind of a building by a citizen of Nippur to Nergal for the life of Rîm-Sin. Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2, No. 128; Price, "Literary Remains of Rîm-Sin," p. 15; Thureau-Dangin, *l.c.*, pp. 216ff., No. 7c. The more than 250 dated documents of Wardi-Sin and Rîm-Sin thus far catalogued by me will be published by Dr. Myhrman as Vol. V of *B. E.*, Series A. Rîm-Sin is probably to be read Rîm-Aku and identical with Arioch, Genesis 14 : 1.

gual building inscription of Ammi-ditana,¹ and a few tablets dated in the reign of his government and that of Ammi-zaduga.² The four rulers of the first dynasty of Babylon represented by inscriptions from Nippur³ belong to the second half of their dynasty.

¹ To be published by me in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XXII ("Early Historical Inscriptions from the Temple Library of Nippur"). The tablet is important also because it enumerates all the titles of Ammi-ditana.

² To be published with the remaining inscriptions dated according to members of the first dynasty of Babylon in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 3. A very fragmentary but most valuable bilingual historical inscription of Ammi-zaduga from Nippur was published by me in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2, No. 129. According to information from Peters, it came from the ridge opposite "Tablet Hill," on the west side of the *Shaff en-Nil*. The left (Sumerian) columns of this interesting fragment are inscribed in the hieratic writing of that period (cf. my remarks in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, p. 12, note 8), generally used in inscriptions of a more monumental character (therefore also employed in the "Code of Hammurabi"), while the two (cf. traces of a third on the Reverse) Akkadian columns are written in the "demotic" or cursive writing of the ordinary documents of Ammi-zaduga's time, which sometimes (cf. p. 4, above) resembles the Neo-Babylonian characters to such a degree that it is difficult to determine the exact age of the tablet without other assistance. No wonder, therefore, that in 1893 I regarded this fragment as a late copy of an ancient Sumerian tablet accompanied by a Neo-Babylonian Semitic translation (cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 64). Dr. Poebel's statement (in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, p. 119) with regard to the absence of tablets of rulers of the first dynasty from Nippur dated later than the 29th year of Samsu-iluna has to be corrected according to the facts set forth above.

³ We notice the absence of dated documents of King *Abêshu'* among the Nippur tablets. My statement in *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, p. 311, that such had been found during our first expedition, has turned out to be erroneous after my renewed examination of the Nippur tablets in Constantinople last year. We can readily understand, why such tablets have not come to light in Nippur. From King, "Chronicles concerning Early Babylonian Kings," Vol. II, pp. 19ff. (cf. also Vol. I, pp. 70ff., 93ff.), we learn that *Samsu-iluna* tried in vain to check the advance of a South Babylonian army under *Hima-ilu*, the founder of the second dynasty in the "List of Kings," while according to Poebel, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, p. 119, the latest document of *Samsu-*

Their tablets, as far as excavated in "Tablet Hill," were not found in precisely the same stratum as those of the kings of Isin, but slightly above it,¹ a thin layer of rubbish separating them from the tablet-filled rooms of the preceding dynasty below. This is in entire accord with certain historical facts recently ascertained by me from other evidence,² namely, that the first five rulers of the first dynasty of Babylon were contemporaneous with the last ten kings of the first dynasty of Isin. As the latter were in possession of Nippur, the former could not well have left dated documents there. On the other hand, quite a number of documents dated in the reign of Rîm-Sin of Larsa were found intermingled with those of Hammurabi and Samsu-iluna. As most of them are dated according to the first 30 years "after Rîm-Sin's conquest of Isin," while Sin-muballit, in whose seventeenth year Isin was conquered, is not represented by a single inscrip-

iluna's reign from Nippur is dated in his 29th year. It is, therefore, safe to infer with Poebel, that *Ilima-ilu* then or soon afterwards must have taken possession of Nippur. This conclusion is confirmed by the fact that the only tablet dated after a ruler of the second dynasty thus far known was excavated in Nippur and bears *Ilima-ilu's* name (cf. Poebel, *l.c.*, No. 68). As among the more than 50,000 tablets unearthened at Nippur by the four Babylonian expeditions of the University of Pennsylvania not one with the name of *Abêshu'* has as yet been found, the only inference to be drawn is that *Ilima-ilu*, in accordance with the statement of the chronicles published by King (*l.c.*, Vol. II, p. 21), held the territory conquered by him, and including Nippur, even against *Samsu-iluna's* successor, *Abêshu'*, so that naturally no document could be dated in this city according with the latter's reign.

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, p. 513, and "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," p. 195.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, p. 49, note 5; Ranke in "*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*," Vol. X, coll. 110f., 233f.; Ungnad in "*Beiträge zur Assyriologie*," Vol. VI, p. 29, and in "*Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft*," Vol. LXI, p. 714; Eduard Meyer, "*Geschichte des Altertums*," 2d edition, Vol. I, Part 2, §§ 329 and 443.

tion from Nippur,¹ it follows almost with mathematical certainty that the conquest of Isin in the seventeenth year of Sin-muballit's reign must be identical with the conquest of Isin by Rîm-Sin,² and that the former acted as the latter's ally and vassal. This alliance, inferred by me exclusively from cuneiform evidence,³ throws an entirely new light on the alliance between Amraphel and Arioch referred to by the Old Testament writer in Genesis 14. The overthrow by Rîm-Sin and his ally of the political metropolis (Isin), situated not very far from Nippur, of necessity included the occupation of the great religious centre of the worship of Enlil by this first mentioned ruler.

The stratum represented by dated documents of Rîm-Sin of Larsa and four members of the second half of the first dynasty of Babylon is separated by a considerable mass of rubbish from the next above it. This latter is the stratum of the Neo-Assyrian, Neo-Babylonian and Persian kings, from Ashurbânâpal (668-626 B.C.) to Xerxes (465-424 B.C.), in round figures covering about 200 years of Babylonian history and reaching almost to the surface of "Tablet Hill."⁴ According to their contents, the inscriptions rescued from this upper layer are either business documents (about two-thirds of them)⁵ or tablets of a more literary

¹ According to *Samsu-iluna's* terra-cotta cone from Nippur (cf. p. 8, note 2, above), *Sin-muballit* built at the wall of Nippur, an operation possibly originally also mentioned in the broken date formula of his 18th year (cf. King, "The Letters and Inscriptions of Hammurabi," Vol. III, pp. 228f.), and apparently executed by him as the ally and vassal of *Rîm-Sin*.

² Cf. also Ranke, *l.c.*, col. 111, note 1, and Eduard Meyer, *l.c.*, p. 556 (end of the note).

³ Cf. my examination of certain facts bearing upon this question in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, p. 49, note 5.

⁴ Cf. Peters, "Nippur," Vol. II, pp. 197ff.

⁵ Representative dated tablets of this period were published by Clay in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VIII, Part 1. The remaining documents of this class will appear later as Part 2 of the same volume, while the letters will be pub-

character (about one-third of them),¹ including syllabaries, exorcisms, hymns, etc., which sometimes are accompanied by the statement that they are "copies of old Nippur tablets."

The total number of tablets and fragments obtained by the four expeditions from the three different strata of "Tablet Hill" just characterized is more than 23,000. By far the overwhelming mass of them—namely, about 22,000 (cf. p. 7, above)—belong to the lowest stratum and, with the exception of a few hundred tablets, deal with scientific, historical, literary or religious subjects, generally written in Sumerian. The remaining 1000 odd tablets and fragments are about equally divided between the two upper strata.

By a mere comparison of the numbers and facts presented every student will readily understand what an insignificant rôle in the history of the Temple of Enlil this section of the city played during the last 1500 years of its existence,² and at the same time comprehend the reasons which influenced me in designating these ruins as the site of the *older Temple Library of Nippur*. For a further discussion of the technical features³ of representative tablets of this enormous collection, which enabled me to recognize its character as a real library, and more especially as a temple library, I refer my readers to the volume from my pen quoted above, "Model Texts and Exercises from the Temple School of Nippur," in which the Temple School connected with the Temple Library has received a first treatment.

lished by Radau, who recently communicated one important specimen in the "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," p. 424.

¹ For the present cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 310f., 341f., 511f., 517ff.; "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," pp. 287-297.

² It will, however, be shown in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX, that a temple library, however insignificant when compared with the older one, actually still existed here in the Neo-Babylonian period, as asserted by me in *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 511f.

³ Cf. also Radau, *l.c.*, pp. 384ff., and *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. V, Fasc. 2 (in press).

It is a remarkable fact, to which Peters has already called attention, that practically no tablet of the Cassite period, though represented by more than 18,000 tablets from Nippur, was excavated by us in "Tablet Hill."¹ The Temple Library seems to have been in complete ruins or situated at some other still unknown site of the city during the long interval of about 600 years which elapsed between Rīm-Sin of Larsa (about 2000 B.C.) and Burnaburiash, the first Cassite king represented by inscriptions from Nippur (about 1400 B.C.). At all events, when this institution appears again in the history of the city under the Cassite rulers, who restored the temple and revived the cult of Enlil² and at times even resided at Nippur,³ the site of the Temple Library has entirely changed. It has been transferred to the western side of the present *Shaṭṭ.en-Nīl*, where with but few exceptions all the clay tablets of the Cassite period were discovered in the long narrow ridge extending from the business house of Murashû Sons (VIII) and the Parthian Palace (VII) in the north to the place marked VI on the plan of the ruins (p. 5, above).

¹ Cf. Peters, "Nippur," Vol. II, p. 203. But his statement: "on this hill ['Tablet Hill'] we found none whatsoever from that [Cossæan or Cassite] dynasty" is a little too emphatic; for as a matter of fact about half a dozen fragments of the Cassite period were excavated by the first two expeditions along the western edge of "Tablet Hill," where very evidently, however, they were not in their original position, probably having been carried there at some later time from the opposite mound on the western embankment of the *Shaṭṭ.en-Nīl*.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, pp. 30ff.

³ Cf. Winckler, "*Das alte Westasien*," p. 20; Radau, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XVII, Part 1, pp. 72ff.

III.

CONTENTS OF THE OLDER TEMPLE
LIBRARY.

A WORD remains to be said about the contents of the tablets and fragments from the lowest of the three strata described above. As the actual percentage of the different classes of literature represented by the remains of the older Temple Library is given at another place on the basis of several thousand specimens carefully examined and studied by me during the last five years, both in the Archæological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and in the Imperial Ottoman Museums at Constantinople, I confine myself here to a brief statement of *the results* of my renewed examination, with ample footnotes and references to the single volumes of the University's great expedition work.

These tablets include lists of cuneiform signs arranged according to a certain method;¹ lists of signs accompanied by their pronunciation and meaning, either in Sumerian alone² or in Sumerian and Akkadian³ (so-called syllabaries); lists of ideograms,⁴ often

¹ For representative specimens of this class see *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX, Part 1, now in press.

² For the present compare the specimen published as No. 37, Obverse, and p. xii in my *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1.

³ For the present cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, No. 24, Obverse, and p. xii. Since I published this text, I found another large fragment of the first expedition (C. B. M. 2142) belonging to the same tablet, which I could join to its upper lines. An entire volume dealing exclusively with syllabaries is in course of preparation by the writer.

⁴ For the present cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2, No. 146, which I assigned erroneously to the Cassite period. In all probability it belongs to the first dynasty of Isin and came from "Tablet Hill."

arranged according to their first signs;¹ lists of personal proper names grouped according to the different elements of which they are composed;² grammatical paradigms and phrases, either in Sumerian alone or in Sumerian and Akkadian, and in the latter case sometimes provided with the actual pronunciation of the entire Sumerian column.³ Furthermore, there are geographical lists of mountains and countries, lists of gods and temples, lists of plants, stones and animals, lists of objects made of wood, leather (with the determinative *SU*=*mashku*, "skin") and the like,⁴ professional names grouped together, synonym lists of various kinds of words (often determined by *LU*=*amelu*, "man")⁵—all of the utmost importance for our ultimate knowledge of the ancient Sumerian language.

We also possess long lists of weights and of the measures of length, surface and capacity, frequently accompanied by their corresponding values of the lower denominations;⁶ lists of months,⁷ fragments of chronological lists giving the names of the different rulers of dynasties in their successive order, and the number of

¹ For examples see my *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX. Probably there will be enough material to permit the publication of one volume of each kind.

² For examples see my *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX. There will be ultimately enough material to publish at least one volume. The material thus far gathered has been entrusted to Prof. Clay and for the present announced as *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XXIV.

³ For specimens see my *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX.

⁴ As far as I can judge at present, there will be at least four volumes presenting this material.

⁵ There will be at least one volume. For the present cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, No. 23, pl. VI, No. 8, Obverse, pl. VIII, No. 9, Obverse.

⁶ Cf. the material published in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, Nos. 17-43, and my remarks on pp. 35-38 of the same volume. There is now much more material of the same kind at my disposal.

⁷ Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, No. 46 (also No. 45).

years or months each member reigned,¹ and likewise lists of date formulas after which the single years of every king were named.² There are medical prescriptions dealing with the treatment of *scabies* and other diseases,³ incantations and exorcisms against evil demons causing headache, paralysis and other afflictions of the human body, divination texts and long lists of omens,⁴ building inscriptions interwoven with references to important historical events, and historico-religious inscriptions, such as elegies, hymns, prayers and other songs written in either of the two Sumerian dialects,⁵ and containing frequent allusions to certain kings, hostile invasions and tyrannical oppression by foreign potentates,⁶ or liturgical compositions such as New Year

¹ Cf. the same volume, No. 47, pl. XV, and my discussion of this tablet on pp. 39-56b. Two much earlier fragments will be published by the writer in a volume on "Early Historical Inscriptions from the Temple Library of Nippur," now in course of preparation. Cf. p. 9, note 1, above, and p. 29, below.

² Small fragments of date lists of the kings of the first dynasty of Isin have been recently discovered by me. For date lists of Dungi, Bûr-Sin I and Gimil-Sin of the second dynasty of Ur, excavated in another mound of Nippur, cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 2, Nos. 125 and 127.

³ For some reason or other this class of tablets is in exceptionally poor preservation. I have classified about a dozen, mostly large fragments, very closely inscribed but badly effaced. For the present cf. Scheil in *Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XXII, p. 159, note LIV, and Vol. XXIII, note LX; Von Oefele, *Keilschriftmedizin* (= "*Der alte Orient*," Vol. IV, Part 2), pp. 14 and 26, and Hilprecht, "*Th. S.-C. P.-II. C.*," p. 289.

⁴ For the present cf. Huber in "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," pp. 219ff., and Radau, *ibidem*, p. 384, No. 1. See also Myhrman, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 17 (in press). A volume on these three classes of texts by the writer is in course of preparation.

⁵ For the present cf. Radau, *l.c.*, pp. 381f., and texts Nos. 3, 13, 14, 15; also Scheil in *Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XIX, p. 23.

⁶ There is enough material together even now to form at least one volume. For the present cf. Radau, "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," pp. 375, 386, pls. Nos. 1 and 2, pl. IV, No. 7.

and harvest songs.¹

But the enumeration of the various classes of scientific and literary texts already identified among the remains of the older Temple Library of Nippur is by no means yet complete. Suffice it to add that we also possess purely historical inscriptions (see pp. 20ff., below), a number of drawings,² mathematical tablets, such as multiplication and division tables and geometrical progressions based upon the famous Platonic number $12,960,000 = 60^4$, tables of squares and square-roots, and other mathematical texts³ which I have not yet succeeded in deciphering; astronomical and astrological tablets,⁴ proverbs,⁵ mythological and epical texts, such as fragments of the story of the Deluge, of the legend concerning god *NIN-IB* assigning certain meanings to various stones, and of other literary works of decided merit,⁶ the exact contents and titles of which it is sometimes extremely difficult to determine.

We naturally expected to find among the tablets excavated numerous poetical compositions in honor of the principal deities worshiped at Nippur, but we were not prepared to meet with practically the entire Babylonian pantheon of the earlier period. I quote from the list of gods to whom hymns and prayers are addressed such names as Enlil or Mullil, *NIN-IB*, Tamûz, Nergal,

¹ For the present cf. Radau, *l.c.*, pp. 384 and 391ff., and Nos. 5-7 and 16, also pls. II-IV.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XIX.

³ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 531f., and Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, Nos. 1-28, pls. II-V, VII-X, and pp. 11-38. Of this class of material there is enough material catalogued even now to allow of the publication of another part.

⁴ To be published later as Vol. XXI of Series A. For the present cf. Hilprecht, "*Th. S.-C. P.-II. C.*," p. 183.

⁵ For the present cf. Scheil in *Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XIX, p. 19.

⁶ Representative specimens to be published in *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. V, by Myhrman, Radau and the writer. For the present cf. also Scheil in *Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XIX, pp. 24f.

Nusku, Sin, Shamash, Marduk, Dagân, Galulal, Lugalbanda, Amanki, Ninlil, Ishtar, Ninansiana, Ninâ, Ningal, Gashan-Isina ("the mistress of the city of Isin"), and Nin-Mar ("the lady of the city of Mar").¹

In conclusion it should be stated that the stratum of the older Temple Library yielded a number of model texts from the time of Sargon I of Akkad to the kings of the first dynasty of Isin, evidently used exclusively for instruction, also exercise tablets and other scraps from the schoolrooms of Nippur—all in all about 5% of the entire collection. Specimens of this kind of tablets will be submitted in Vol. XIX of Series A of our expedition work, "Model Texts and Exercise Tablets from the Temple School of Nippur." A small percentage (scarcely 3%) of the tablets taken from the same stratum are legal documents and lists of various kinds, chiefly referring to the registry of tithes, free-will offerings and the administration of certain temple property.

If one compares my present survey of the principal contents of the earlier Temple Library of Nippur, based upon a detailed study of about 5,000 specimens, with my first announcement in 1900,² and with that general sketch of 1903 which rested upon a first and very cursory examination of practically the entire inscribed material of over 50,000 cuneiform inscriptions excavated by our four expeditions,³ it will be recog-

¹ There are a number of interesting specimens given by Radau in "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," pp. 374ff. Cf. also Huber in the same volume, p. 220. Besides, there are in press at present three volumes of "Sumerian Hymns and Prayers" by Radau, addressed to the gods *Enlil*, *NIN-IB* and *Tamâz* respectively. Three other volumes of "Sumerian Hymns and Prayers," addressed to *Sin*, *Shamash* and *Ishtar* respectively, are in course of preparation by Myhrman.

² Cf. Kittel in *Literarisches Centralblatt*, 1900, Nos. 19 and 20; Hilprecht in "The Sunday School Times," May 5, 1900, pp. 275f. Compare also "*Th. S.-C. P.-H. C.*," pp. 22-28, 108, 111f., 191f., 196ff., 224, 251, 254f., 261f., 270f., 282-297.

³ Cf. *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, pp. 311, 341, 526, 528ff.

nized at once that I surely did not overestimate the value of our greatest discovery made at Nippur. If anything, I did not speak positively and enthusiastically enough about the fundamental importance of that great storehouse of human knowledge, religious conceptions and spiritual emotion, and its far-reaching influence upon the science of Assyriology and the entire history of civilization

IV.

AN ANCIENT KING OF GUTI, RULER OF
BABYLONIA.





HAVING briefly examined the different periods represented by the accumulations of "Tablet Hill," and at the same time set forth the general condition and the characteristic features of the contents of the cuneiform tablets from the lowest of the three strata, we now direct our attention to the only two Akkadian inscriptions found among the Sumerian tablets of this stratum in the two boxes recently opened (cf. p. 3, above). After they had been sufficiently cleaned and deciphered, it was easy to recognize that they are of more than usual interest and importance.

TIME OF ERRIDU-PIZIR, KING OF GUTI.

The first is a large tablet, restored from twenty¹ fragments. It measures 20 cm. (= 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches) in length and 13.6 cm. (= 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches) in width, and contains twelve columns of closely written cuneiform text (six on the Obverse and six on the Reverse) of together about 500 lines or sections. Fortunately by far the greater part (about nine-tenths) of this long inscription is preserved. The writing is exceptionally sharp and beautiful, and arranged either in short lines generally containing only one,² sometimes

¹ In all probability I shall be able to add a few more fragments of the smallest kind not yet identified to the number given above.

² Compare, e.g., *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, Nos. 1, 1-2, 4-10, 13-19; No. 3, 2-6; No. 5, 1-10, 11-12; Nos. 6-10; Part 2, No. 118, 2-5; No. 119; No. 120, col. II, 1, 3-5; col. II, 1-4, 6-7, etc. Scheil, "*Textes Élamites-Sémitiques*," III, pl. 1, No. 1, col. 1, 2-6, 9-11, etc.

two (or even three) words, as a rule closely connected;¹ or in so-called sections containing only one word too long to be written in one short line² or several words which grammatically or logically belong together³—characteristic features of the inscriptions of Sargon I and Narâm-Sin of Akkad, Urumush or Rinush⁴ and Manishtusu of Kish. Moreover, we meet with other palæographical peculiarities in this new text which are familiar to us from the inscriptions of the four ancient kings mentioned, *e.g.*, the almost constant use of  (*lum*) for *num* in *da-num*, “powerful”; the use of  =  = *u* in such characteristic verbal forms as *u-sa-za-ku*, etc.; the use of  = *sù* in the demonstrative pronoun *sù-a* = *šù-a*, “this, that.” In fact the same peculiar treatment of the sibilants, the same verbal forms, the same phraseology, the same combination of gods, etc., as are found in their inscriptions occur

¹ Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 1, 11 or No. 2, 12 (in *Nippur^{ki}* = “in Nippur”); Part 2, No. 120, col. II, 2 (in *ki-ib-ra-tim* = “in the quarters of the world”); King, “Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets,” XXI, pl. 1, No. 91146, 6 (in *Sippar^{ki}* = “in Sippar”); Scheil, “*Textes Élamites-Sémitiques*,” III, pl. 1, No. 1, col. I, 8 (in *šattim 1* = “in one year”); *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 2, 11; No. 4, 3 (*būt^d En-lil* = “the Temple of Enlil”); No. 1, 20; No. 2, 19, etc. (*išdē-su* = “his foundation”); No. 1, 23; No. 2, 22; Part 2, No. 120, col. IV, 3, etc. (*zēra-su* = “his seed”); Scheil, *l.c.*, III, pl. 1, No. 1, col. 1, 7 (*9 x* = “9 armies(?)”), but also the frequent *ša duppam* = “who [changes this] tablet” (cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Part 1, No. 1, 12; No. 2, 13; Part 2, No. 120, col. III, 5, etc.).

² Cf. the names of ^d*Šar-ga-ni-šar-ri*, ^d*Na-ra-am-Sin* and *Ma-an-iš-tu-su* in practically all their inscriptions known (but cf., *e.g.*, Scheil, *l.c.*, III, No. 2, 5, where the name of ^d*Narâm-Sin* is written in one line), and the frequent verbal form *li-il-gu-tu(da)* = “they may exterminate.”

³ Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 2, 2 (*mār Da-ti^d En-lil* = “the son of Dati-Enlil”); No. 5, 11 (in *šallati* = “out of the booty”); Scheil, *l.c.*, III, pl. 1, No. 1, col. II, 8 (in *sa-tu-su-nu* = “in their mountains”); col. II, 9 (*abnē e-siq-ga* = “he broke stones”).

⁴ Cf. Hrozný in “*Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*,” Vol. 23, p. 191.

likewise in the long Nippur text under discussion. I quote only one example: *ša duppam sù-a u-sa-za-ku* ^dEnlil ũ ^dŠamaš *išdê-su li-zu-ġa*, "Whosoever changes this tablet, his foundation may Enlil and Shamash tear up!"¹

There cannot be the slightest doubt that this new Nippur tablet belongs to the most ancient Semitic inscriptions known to us, in other words, to the period generally designated as the period of Sargon of Akkad. We learn from it the surprising news that "Erridu-pizir, king of (the) Guti," i.e., a mountainous tribe to the east of the lower Zâb, inhabiting the upper section of the region watered by the Adhaim and the Diyâlâ rivers,² was in the possession of Nippur and sat on the throne of Babylonia; for he calls himself several times in this inscription: *E-ir-ri-du-pi-zi-ir* (once written *En-ri-da-pi-zi-ir*), *da-num*, *šar Gu-ti-im ũ ki-ib-ra-tim ar-ba-im*, "En(r)ridu(a)pizir, the powerful one, king of (the) Guti and of the four quarters of the world." We at once recall the facts that Sargon of Akkad repeatedly marched against the country of *Gu-ti-um*^{ki} or *Ku-ti-um*^{ki}, even capturing King *Šár-la-ak*,³ and that "*La-si-ra-ab* the powerful one, king of (the) Guti," whom for various reasons, as early as 1893, I assigned to the period of Sargon I,⁴ left an inscribed mace-head at Sippara.⁵ In all probability these three kings of Guti(um) are to be arranged in the following chronological order: Šarlak, Lasirab, Erridupizir.

¹ Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 2, 13-20.

² Cf. Delitzsch, "*Wo lag das Paradies?*" pp. 233f.; Hommel, "*Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des Alten Orients*," pp. 252f. The Guti lived in this region at the time of Erridu-pizir; later, at the time of the Assyrian king Ashurnâsirapal (9th century), they had moved farther northward. Cf. p. 30, note 4, below.

³ Cf. Thureau-Dangin, "*Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften*," pp. 225, c, 226, e.

⁴ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, pp. 12ff.

⁵ Winckler in "*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*," Vol. IV, p. 406.

Comparatively small as our knowledge of this remarkable people at present still is, we can pierce the veil in which they are wrapped sufficiently, to venture the following deductions from their earliest inscriptions.

Under Sargon I of Akkad the Guti became so troublesome that the Babylonian king had to fight against them in several campaigns. He evidently defeated them so thoroughly that for some time they ceased their raids upon his provinces. But soon they rallied, attacked the country anew and apparently immediately after Narâm-Sin's death, or even towards the end of his government, they carried their arms victoriously into Babylonia itself, first establishing themselves in the north, where under Lasirab, who calls himself only "king of (the) Guti," they conquered Sippar. Under Erridu-pizir they took possession of Nippur and subdued the whole of Babylonia, at the same time sacking many of her famous cities and temples. This period of utter ruin and devastation is depicted in a number of beautiful Sumerian hymns, prayers and lamentation songs from the second dynasty of Ur in the Temple Library of Nippur. It doubtless also was during this first invasion of the Guti that the statue of the goddess Ishtar, referred to in a late text of the British Museum, was carried off by these ruthless barbarians, whose hand lay heavily upon the conquered nation.¹ After his successful overthrow of the ruling

¹ Cf. Pinches in the "Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology," May, 1901; also Langdon, "Sumerian and Babylonian Psalms," No. XXV, and in *Z. A.*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 219f. While this text is a late copy of the year 287 B.C., it becomes certain from a comparison of the conditions described, the names referred to and the language and phraseology employed in this lamentation song, with similar early Sumerian texts from our Temple Library, that the original of Pinches' text cannot have been written later than the second dynasty of Ur. The great calamity bewailed by Ishtar is not "identical with that of Nabûna'id's stele" (Langdon), but with the first invasion of the Guti at the time of Sargon I, as previously assumed by this scholar. This ancient

dynasty, Erridu-pizir, following in the footsteps of Narâm-Sin, assumed the additional and much more significant title, "king of the four quarters of the world."

DEIFICATION OF BABYLONIAN KINGS.

Through Sargon's great conquests in the four cardinal points¹ (counted from Akkad, his capital, as center), this title had been closely connected with Nippur, more especially with Ekur, the sanctuary of Enlil, as "father of the gods," whose empire the

invasion of the Gutî was followed later by severe attacks and raids on the part of their neighbors, the *Lulubi*, who were defeated in several battles by Dungi; for the so-called inscription of a "king of Kutba" (cf. Jensen in *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, pp. 290ff.) reflects similar ancient historical events as those depicted in the ancient Sumerian hymns, etc., mentioned. Hommel, therefore, identified correctly the *An(u)banini* of that inscription with the well-known ancient king of Lulubi of the same name. The principal question to be settled is the precise time when *An(u)banini* lived. We would be able to fix this period more positively if the reading "*a-na-ku Kât-ilî*" (Jensen, *l.c.*, p. 300, li. 10) of a second version of the inscription of the "king of Kutî" was sure. I then would propose to read "*Gimil-ilî*" and identify this name with *Gimil-ilîšu*, the second king of the first dynasty of Isin, hitherto not yet represented by any inscription of his own (cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. 46 and 50).—In his forthcoming volumes on Sumerian hymns and in Fasciculus 2 of the present volume Radau will submit ample examples from our Temple Library, to prove that quite a number of the literary compositions published by Reisner and Hrozný are copies of old Nippur originals of the second dynasty of Ur. For the present cf. the poetical lamentation song of the goddess Nin-Mar, published and translated by Radau in "Hilprecht Anniversary Volume," pp. 434ff., especially p. 439, lis. 17–30.

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, pp. 24f.; Series D, Vol. I, pp. 481f. See also Ungnad's very pleasing view in "*Die Deutung der Zukunft bei den Babyloniern und Assyriern*" (= "*Der alte Orient*," X, Part 3), pp. 6, 10, 22f., according to which at the time of Sargon of Akkad "the four quarters of the civilized world" are represented by the four great political powers, Akkad (including Sumer which had been incorporated in this state) in the south, Elam in the east, Subartu (the later Assyria) in the north, Amurru in the west.

king administered, and whose religious and political influence formerly more or less confined to Babylonia, Sargon, as the god's representative on earth, had extended on all sides to a quasi-worldwide dominion, namely, to the natural boundaries established by the high mountain ranges in the east and north and by the desert and sea in the south and west. It is true, Sargon himself does not use the title "king of the four quarters of the world" in any of his inscriptions thus far known. But in the so-called Omen tablet¹ it is expressly stated that this great hero's "hand conquered the four quarters of the world," and in one of his Nippur inscriptions² Sargon adds the words: *š sub³-ú-la-ti* *^dEn-lil*, "and of the subjects of Enlil," to his usual title, "king of Akkad." The "subjects of Enlil" being the inhabitants of all the countries over which Sargon ruled—in other words "the four quarters of the world"—his title, "king of the subjects of Enlil," is practically identical with the title of his successors, "king of the four quarters of the world." In the Neo-Assyrian inscriptions of Sargon II and Sennacherib, therefore, the phrase "to rule the subjects of Enlil" stands parallel with the phrase "to take possession of all the lands from east to west,"⁴ and the

¹ Cf. IV R. 34, No. 1, compared with King, "Chronicles concerning early Babylonian kings," Vol. II, p. 27, § II, 6, and p. 29, § IV, 14.

² Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, pl. 2, 4-8, and also p. 15.

³ I was formerly inclined to assign the value "ba" to the sign KA + ŠU (cf. "Zeitschrift für Assyriologie," Vol. VIII, pp. 387ff.) in view of the frequent *ba'álát Enlil* in the Assyrian inscriptions, but I prefer now to read it in Akkadian with the same value "sub" which Thureau-Dangin correctly assigns to it in Sumerian ("Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften," Gudea, Cyl. A, VIII, 13, and XXVIII, 18). According to the treatment of the sibilants at the period of Sargon I, *sub-ú-la-ti* stands for *šub-ú-la-ti* = *šub'ulāti* (plur. fem. of adj.-inf. III^a *šub'ulu* = "subdued," "conquered"), meaning the same as *ba'álāti*, "subjects."

⁴ Cf. e.g., Nínurád Inscription, li. 5 (Winckler, "Keilschrifttexte Sargons," Vol. I, pp. 168f.: [*Šarru-akin*] *ša málāti kílī-ši-na ištu ši-il^d Šamši(-ši) a-di e-reb^d Šamši(-ši) i-bi-lu-ma ul-ta³-pi-ru ba'-u-lat^d En-lil*).

words "*ba' ûlât dEnlil*" = "the subjects of Enlil," are used as a synonymous expression for "*ba' ûlât arba' i*" = "the subjects of the four (quarters of the world)."¹

Out of gratitude for this phenomenal success, which Sargon of Akkad had gained for the Temple of Enlil and its priesthood, the latter declared the king to be a true incarnation of the deity which he so well represented on earth, and raised him to the rank of a god by placing the sign for "deity" in front of his name.² Henceforth the same honor was granted to practically all Babylonian kings who were in possession of Nippur, as long as its religious and political importance lasted. As representatives of Enlil, they either assumed the political title, "king of the four quarters of the world," without regard to the real extent of their power,³ or they claimed and enjoyed divine rank, or they insisted on both. The following earlier Babylonian kings have thus far been found with the determinative for "god" before their names: Sargon I and Narâm-Sin of Akkad; Dungi, Bûr-Sin I, Gimil-Sin and Ibi-Sin of Ur;⁴ Ishbi-Ura, Idin-Dagân, Ishme-

¹ For passages cf. Delitzsch, "*Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*," p. 162; on *arba'u* = 'world,' cf. Jensen in *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 520.

² Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, Pl. 2, li. 1, the only inscription in which *ilu* is found to be attached to Sargon's name. It came from Nippur, and is the one in which Sargon has the additional title "king of the subjects of Enlil."

³ While in a number of cases the question must be left open, whether the king ruled over an empire as large as Sargon's, we know positively that, e.g., Bûr-Sin I of Ur, who claimed both divinity and the title "king of the four quarters of the world" (cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, pls. 12 and 13, ll. 4 and 12), did not rule over the west, as no expedition to *Amurru* is mentioned in his date list. As a rule, however, only those princes call themselves "kings of the four quarters of the world" who actually carried on successive campaigns of some kind outside of Babylonia proper.

⁴ Cf. the inscriptions translated by Thureau-Dangin, "*Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften*," pp. 190-203.

Dagân, Libit-Ishtar, Ur-NIN-IB, Bûr-Sin II, Itêr-pisha, Ura-iniitti, Sin-ikîšam, Enlil-bâni, Zambîia, Sin-mâgir and Dâmiq-ilishu of Isin;¹ Nûr-Immer, Wardi-Sin and Rim-Sin of Larsa;² Hammu-rabi and Samsu-iluna of Babylon;³ Kurigalzu, Nazi-Maruttash, Kadashman-Turgu, Kadashman-Enlil, Kudur-Enlil and Shagarakti-Shuriash of the Cassite dynasty⁴—for the greater part represented by votive inscriptions or dated documents from Nippur.

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. 49ff., especially p. 51, and Thureau-Dangin, *l.c.*, pp. 204ff. Also Hilprecht in *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*, 1907, col. 386. For further details see p. 38, below. We may safely assume that all the kings of the dynasty of Isin used the sign for god "before their names." The only three omitted above are not yet known from their own inscriptions. *Sin-ikîšam*, *Enlil-bâni* and *Sin-mâgir*, though beginning with a divine name and, therefore, naturally with *ilu*, "god," are included, because I do not see any reason to exclude them on this account from the rest who claimed divine honor.

² Cf. Thureau-Dangin, *l.c.*, pp. 208f. and 216ff., and Poebel, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, pl. 1, No. 2, Rev. 12 (^dW^{ard}i-^dSin) and Nos. 4-9 (^dRi-im-^dSin).

³ Though *Hammu-rabi*, also written *Ammu-rabi*, like *Ammi-ditana* and *Ammi-zaduga*, as a rule appears without the determinative *ilu*, the elements *Hammu* and *Samsu* (in *Samsu-ditana* and *Samsu-iluna*) not being felt as deities in personal proper names of Babylonian inscriptions, yet it is noteworthy that *Hammu-rabi* and *Samsu-iluna*, the only two kings of the first dynasty of Babylon represented by numerous dated documents from Nippur, are found twice each with the sign for *ilu* before their names. Cf. Poebel, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, No. 10, 4, and Ranke, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. III, p. 85, for ^d*Hammu-rabi*; and Poebel, *l.c.*, Nos. 31, 24, and 32, 33, for ^d*Samsu-iluna*.

⁴ Cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, p. 52, and the literature quoted there. Eduard Meyer's statement (*"Geschichte des Altertums,"* 2d edition, Vol. I, Part 2, p. 562), that the entire Hammurabi dynasty declined to acknowledge the divine origin of their kingdom, and furthermore that "all later rulers of Babylonia, in contrast to the Pharaohs" of Egypt, were "no longer gods themselves," is contrary to all the facts known from the inscriptions quoted in this and the previous note. This ancient sacred custom disappears only with the downfall of the Cassite dynasty, when Nippur ceases to play an important rôle in the political life of Babylonia.

Erridu-pizir, "king of (the) Gutî, king of the four quarters of the world," does not call himself a god. This may be accidental, as in the case of Sargon I, who uses it only once on a door-socket from Nippur; or for some unknown reason the king may have declined to attach the divine attribute to his name, as seems to have been the case with a few other rulers who held Nippur, *e.g.*, Ur-Engur, the founder of the second dynasty of Ur, Ilîma-ilu, the only member of the so-called second dynasty thus far represented by a dated tablet from Nippur,¹ and Burnaburiash, the first Cassite king who left inscriptions in the same place. At all events Erridu-pizir regarded himself as the legitimate heir to the "kingdom of the four quarters of the world" established by Sargon and maintained by Narâm-Sîn, and did not hesitate to assume the latter's proud title as soon as he had taken Nippur.²

¹ Cf. Poebel, *l.c.*, No. 68.

² Eduard Meyer, *l.c.*, p. 478, while agreeing with the original meaning of the title *šar kibrât arba'im* as given above (and seventeen years ago in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, p. 25), and while believing that the deification of Babylonian kings was closely associated with their claim of the kingdom of the world as understood by them, denounces Winckler's theory, according to which this title was connected with the possession of a certain city—Nippur, according to my own view—as "*völlig verfehlt*." But notwithstanding this emphatic statement, I must insist that Winckler's theory is the only one which is entirely in accord with the facts as presented by the cuneiform inscriptions themselves. Unless the deification of a king was conditioned by his possessing Nippur, it would be hard to furnish a satisfactory explanation for the strange phenomenon that all the kings of the dynasty of Isin call themselves "gods," even those who, like Itêrpiša and Zambîia, ruled only a few years and outside of the few dated documents left by them in Nippur are entirely unknown persons, who evidently had plenty of trouble at home and surely did not conquer "the world," even in the Babylonian sense of the word; or again that all those Cassite kings known to us from more than 18,000 dated tablets and numerous votive inscriptions excavated in Nippur, and at times even residing there (cf. Radau, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XVII, pp. 73ff.), place the sign *ilu*, "god," before their names, though, with but few exceptions, they could not boast of any great conquests outside of Babylonia, but, on the contrary, lost constantly in their fight with the rising power of Ashur.

The names of the three ancient Gutí kings, Sharlak, Lasirab and Erridu-pizir, whatever they may have been otherwise, are surely not Semitic. If the latter two use the Akkadian language and peculiar form of writing in their inscriptions, even worshiping the same gods as the Babylonians, it only proves that the earliest inhabitants of Gutí, like the Lullubi and other non-Semitic mountain tribes to the east of the Tigris, in very ancient times accepted the civilization of the plain of Shinar¹—a process which in the second millennium we can better follow in connection with their immediate neighbors in the mountains, the Kashshû or Cassites, who after their gradual conquest of Babylonia amalgamated completely with the Semitic race, though for a long time their kings and other persons continued to wear names peculiar to the Cassite language.

The complete cuneiform text of this new Gutí king will soon be published by the writer in Vol. XXII of Series A of our expedition work. It will deal with "Early Historical Inscriptions from the Temple Library of Nippur," including fragmentary chronicles of Narâm-Sin and other ancient rulers and two good-sized though much mutilated fragments (joined) of a still earlier Sumerian chronicle entitled "*Nam-lugal*," literally "royalty, kingship," which we may render more intelligently in English by translating "Book of the Kings."

THE MOUNTAIN OF THE ARK IN THE LAND OF GUTÍ.

We cannot close these brief remarks on the long inscription of King Erridu-pizir of Gutí without recalling the fact that, according to a copy of an evidently much older geographical list² from the library of Ashurbânâpal, it was a mountain of the country Gutí, Mt.

¹ Cf. Eduard Meyer, *l.c.*, pp. 312, 408, 464, 536f., 581.

² K. 4415, published in II R. 51, No. 1 (see li. 21). Cf. Delitzsch, "*Wo lag das Paradies?*" pp. 101ff.

Niṣir,¹ on which the ship of the Babylonian Noah, Ūt-napishtim, landed. This word, as has been interpreted by some scholars, may be of Semitic origin, meaning "salvation"—a reminiscence of the deliverance which it afforded from the all-destroying flood to a few survivors; but it also may well be, as I firmly believe, a Semitized form of an ancient Guti word, *nizir* or *niṣir*, with a meaning as unknown as the second element, *pizir* or *piṣir*,² in the name of the Guti king just mentioned.

King Ashurnâṣirapal III³ of Assyria (883-859 B.C.) informs us in his annals⁴ that Mt. Niṣir was a steep mountain, difficult of

¹ Repeatedly mentioned in the Assyrian Deluge story from the library of Ashurbânipal.

² In the earliest Akkadian inscriptions, including those of the two Guti kings, *zi* is also used for *ṣi*.

³ Generally designated as Ashurnâṣirapal II, but cf. Lehmann-Haupt, "*Materialien zur älteren Geschichte Armeniens und Mesopotamiens*," pp. 19ff., and more recently Schnabel's discussion in "*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*," Dec., 1909, col. 528.

⁴ Col. II, 34ff. As according to II R, 51, No. 1, the Niṣir was situated in the country of the Guti, it seems strange that if Niṣir was the Semitic name for the famous mountain, Ashurnâṣirapal should give us its name in the language of the Lullu, instead of that of the Guti. In connection with this, we also notice the fact that the king does not once refer to the country and people of Guti, though on this campaign he should have been in the very midst of them. I infer from this (a) that at Ashurnâṣirapal's time (ninth century) the Guti were no longer in possession of their original homes, but had moved farther northward to the mountainous districts to the west of Lake Urmia and to the south of Lake Van, where very properly they are placed by Colonel Billerbeck on the map accompanying Schrader's "*Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament*" (third edition by Zimmern and Winckler), their abandoned seats being occupied by their southern neighbors, the Lullu(bi). (b) *Niṣir* is not the Semitic name of the mountain on which the ark rested, but the old Guti designation, by which the mountain was and continued to be known to all the neighboring people, including the Semites, while *Kinipa* was its later Lulu name, which it received at the time of Ashurnâṣirapal or previously, whenever the Lulubi entered and occupied the old seats of the Guti. Cf. also Jensen's result (in *K.B.*, Vol. VI, Part 2, pp. 382f.), that at the time of Sargon and Esarhaddon the country of the Guti "included Urartu (Armenia) and neighboring states."

access (*maršu*), and that it was named *Kinipa* or *Kiniba* in the language of the natives, the people of *Lul(l)u*, i.e., the *Lulu-bi*¹ of other inscriptions, who since ancient times lived in close proximity with the Guti. The exact situation of this peak or mountain range has not yet been fixed. Scholars differ on this point. In accordance with the various theories formulated as to the original site and extent of the country of Guti, the one place Mt. Nişir in the mountains of the upper course of the Euphrates, others, following the Syriac tradition among Jews and Christians, identify it with *Jebel Jûdî*,² in which Sayce recognizes a later form for Guti. Belek regards one of the peaks to the northeast of Erbil (Arbela) as the probable landing place of the ark; Streck finds the Nişir in one of the numerous mountain chains to the northeast of Kerkûk, the Khalkhalân-Dagh, Tokma-Dagh, Pir 'Omar Guadrûn, etc., while Billerbeck fixes upon the last mentioned range as the Nişir proper.³ My own view in a nutshell is the following: Mt. Nişir originally was a mountain in the district of the upper courses of the 'Adhaim and Diyâlâ rivers, somewhere between the 35th and 36th degrees latitude, where Delitzsch, Streck, Billerbeck and others place it. In connection with a subsequent northern emigration of the Guti,⁴ the name of this

¹ Cf. Hommel, "*Grundriss der Geographie und Geschichte des Alten Orients*," p. 58, note 5, and Streck in "*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*," Vol. XV, pp. 289ff.

² In the district of Bohtân, on the eastern side of the upper Tigris, to the northwest of Mosul.

³ For the literature on this subject and an objective discussion of the entire question cf. Streck in "*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*," Vol. XV, pp. 272ff.

⁴ As stated above, Sayce associated *Jebel Jûdî* with the ancient name of the Guti. Should the later Semitic designation of this people, *Ķutû(i, d)* (cf. Delitzsch, "*Wo lag das Paradies?*" p. 233), be preserved in the name of the city of ^{diu}*Ķu-t(d)a*, mentioned by Tiglath-Pileser III (as to the passages cf. Streck, *loc. cit.*, XIV, p. 116), as situated in Urarṭu? If so, we would have an important indication as to the way which the Guti took in their later wanderings.

mountain also wandered northward, attaching itself to an unknown range in the neighborhood of Lake Van. In the Hebrew text of the Old Testament (Genesis 8 : 4, compared with Isaiah 37 : 38) this peak or range is referred to as "one of the mountains of (the land of) Ararat,"¹ the *Urartu* of the Assyrians, which since Ashurnâsirapal III (ninth century before Christ) appears as the cuneiform designation for the later Armenia,² but at an earlier period may have been applied to a more southeastern district. It was possibly³ the Armenians themselves who, pushing from the southeast toward Lake Van, forced the Guti out of their original home, driving them before them, until they disappear from history, probably to reappear again in southeastern Europe on the shore of the Black Sea under the name of the Goths⁴ (Latin *Gutae* or *Gothi*) with radically changed conditions, but the same scourge of civilized nations as which they appear in the earliest lamentation songs of Nippur.

¹ Though only in this general way referred to by the Bible, the Jewish, Christian and Moslem traditions localized the mountain where the ark landed in the *Jebel Jûdi*. The later Babylonian tradition, as represented by Berosus (living some time between 330 and 250 B.C.), places this mountain in the same general region. Cf. Streck, *l.c.*, Vol. XV, pp. 272f.

² Cf. Streck, *l.c.*, Vol. XV, pp. 103ff., especially 119f.

³ For a different view cf. Lehmann-Haupt, *l.c.*, pp. 66ff.

⁴ If I remember correctly, it was the late Jules Oppert who first combined the *Guti* with the Goths, but I have been unable to find any passage in his works where he sets forth this theory. If the Goths stand in that close relation to the Guti, as I claim, we should find the Guti proper names of great value. Is *Sharlak*, name of the first Guti king known in history, identical with the English personal proper name *Sherlock*? The etymology proposed for this latter name by James McCann ("The names we bear," p. 75) = "Sheared locks," is unsatisfactory and nothing but a popular attempt to explain an unintelligible name.

V.

THE EARLIEST FRAGMENT OF THE
DELUGE STORY.

OUR examination into the probable site of Mt. Nişir in the land of (the) Guti forms the natural link between the tablet of Erridupizir of Guti and the Akkadian fragment found together with it among the Sumerian contents of the two boxes of antiquities opened. For upon closer examination it turned out to contain a portion of the Babylonian Deluge Story.

This fragment, here published for the first time in a photographic reproduction and an autograph copy, was so completely covered with crystals of nitre and other sediments when I took it out of its paper wrapper, that at first only a few cuneiform signs could be recognized.¹ Three characters in particular, standing together in the upper section of the fragment, were fortunately entirely free from incrustations. I read without difficulty, *a-bu-bi*, "deluge." My interest was naturally aroused, and I tried at once to clean the tablet with a brush sufficiently to recognize what followed. But my efforts proved in vain, the crystals and dirt being too firmly attached to the incised characters. Next I turned my attention to the other contents of the boxes, to see whether perchance I could find another fragment of the same tablet. Again I met with no success. Unable to restrain my curiosity and impatience any longer, I left, for the time being, all the unpacked

¹ This was the reason why I did not examine it more carefully in Constantinople in 1901. Possibly we have another exceedingly small fragment of the Deluge Story from the second expedition, too small to be determined accurately.

fragments in the basement of the museum, with the exception of the supposed "deluge" story, which I took to my study. For three continuous weeks I personally spent from one to two hours every day in connection with this fragment, endeavoring to uncover one cuneiform character after another by removing the incrustations and other deposits of hardened dirt, without damaging the writing below, until I had completely deciphered every sign and by my own hand reproduced on paper as exact a copy of its inscription as was possible.

The results of my labor are embodied in the autograph copy¹ which will be found at the end of this treatise. On December 1, 1909, I had sufficient proof in my hand to inform Provost Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Publication Committee of the Babylonian Expedition, that among the results of the fourth expedition excavated at "Tablet Hill" in Nippur, together with other very important literary tablets recently unpacked, I had discovered a small fragment of the earliest version of the Babylonian Deluge Story thus far known, which was about 1500 years older than similar fragments known from the Library of Ashurbânâpal (668-626 B.C.). Upon Provost Harrison's inquiry as to the possible relation of this new text to the Biblical story, both with regard to its age and contents, I answered immediately that it had been inscribed more than 600 years before the time generally assigned to Moses, and in fact even some time before the Patriarch Abraham rescued Lot from the hands of Amraphel of Shinar and Chedorlaomer of Elam (Genesis 14); and, furthermore,

¹ By comparing the beginning of li. II in my autograph copy with the photographic reproduction of the fragment, it will be noticed that the former has part of an oblique wedge before the two perpendicular wedges of the first fragmentary cuneiform sign preserved, which is absent in the photographic reproduction. This is due to the fact that the small piece of clay containing this oblique wedge was so decomposed by the nitre covering it that it gradually crumbled away after it had been cleaned.

that in its preserved portion it showed a much greater resemblance to the Biblical Deluge Story than any other fragment yet published.

DESCRIPTION AND AGE OF THE FRAGMENT.

I now proceed to submit the proofs for my various assertions. Like most of the other tablets found in the same low stratum of "Tablet Hill," the fragment is made of unbaked clay. It measures 6.9 cm. (= $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches) at its greatest width, 6 cm. (= $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches) at its greatest length, and 2.2 cm. (= $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch) at its greatest thickness. The color of the tablet is dark brown. Originally it was inscribed on two sides, the Obverse and the Reverse. Though the one side is now entirely broken away, there are a few characters preserved on the right edge of the fragment, forming the ends of three overlapping lines from the missing side. Moreover, from the few traces left, which at one place (li. 2 of what is preserved on the mutilated side) run even to the other side of the tablet, we can infer with absolute certainty that the side now broken away formed the Obverse of the tablet. For as the scribe, when inscribing the now preserved side, was forced to turn upward in his writing (li. 5) at the place where he met with the long overlapping line of the other side, it follows that the side now broken away must have been inscribed before the other side. If any further proof was necessary, I would point to the fact that the preserved side is slightly convex—always a sure indication that it forms the Reverse of a tablet (cf. plates at end of book).

We naturally would like to know how large the complete tablet was to which this little fragment belonged, and how many lines the Deluge Story from Nippur originally contained; but the preserved portion is too small to enable us to make any positive statement in this regard. From the comparatively thick though fragmentary right edge of the tablet, from the curve of the convex

surface of the Reverse, and from the evidently great gaps in the inscription, which in certain lines, as, *e.g.*, li. 7, where the measurements of the ark were given, requires considerable supplementing, we can, however, safely make the following deductions.

The original tablet was nearly three times as wide as the present fragment, and in proportion correspondingly long. It is, therefore, reasonable to assume that the complete tablet must have been about 18 cm. (= 7 inches) wide, about 25.4 cm. (= 10 inches) long and about 3.8 cm. (= 1½ inches) thick, containing about 65-68 lines on each side, or about 130-136 lines altogether. It was one of those large tablets in which the older Temple Library, as we know positively from the material examined and restored, fairly abounded.

The fragment under consideration is not dated. The question, therefore, arises: To which period can we assign it with any degree of certainty from other evidence? As it was found intermingled with the dated and undated tablets of the lowest of the three strata of "Tablet Hill" above referred to, it follows *à priori* that it must have been inscribed at the same general epoch as the rest of the tablets, which lay together in large numbers exactly as they had fallen at the time of their intentional destruction. On pp. 10f., above, I had stated that without exception the inscriptions from this stratum were written before the reign of Rîm-Sin of Larsa (about 2000 B.C.), at the same time adding that they cover practically all the periods of early Babylonian history known, down to the time of the last king of the first dynasty of Isin. The mass of these tablets, however, being inscribed during the first half of this dynasty, and possibly even a little earlier, we naturally would be inclined to assign our fragment to the same period. But strong palæographical reasons force me to place it a little lower, and to classify it with several hundred other specimens from this stratum together in one small group. This small collection of tablets was inscribed during the second half of the reign of the

dynasty of Isin, beginning with Ur-NIN-IB and ending with Dâmiq-ilishu, under whom Isin was conquered by Rim-Sin. In other words, according to my reduced chronology, which places the dynasty of Isin about 300 years later than previously done by Assyriologists and historians, our fragment was written some time between 2137 and 2005 B.C., or, in round figures, about 2100 B.C. This is the very latest date to which this fragment possibly can be assigned, both according to its place of discovery and the palæographical evidence presented by the tablet itself.

With the exception of but one contract tablet excavated by Scheil at Abû Habba,¹ all the tablets dated according to rulers of the first dynasty of Isin have thus far come exclusively from Nippur. The material known to me in 1906 was quoted in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, pp. 49ff. A tablet bearing the name of King *Zambîia* was discovered and discussed by me since in "*Orientalistische Literaturzeitung*," July 15, 1907, cols. 385ff.; another² with the name of King *Sin-igtisham* by Poebel in the same journal, September 15, 1907, cols. 461ff.; and a third one dated in the reign of King *Ura-imitti* by the writer in "*Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*," Vol. XXI, pp. 26ff. In connection with my continued work of cataloguing the remaining Nippur collections, I have recently met with a few more dated documents of the same

¹ Cf. "*Recueil de travaux*," Vol. XXIII, pp. 93f., and "*Une Saison de fouilles à Sippar*," p. 140.

² More exactly two tablets. The one bears the catalogue number 11191 (not 11107, given by Poebel). The other, No. 11560, is characterized by Poebel as "belonging to about the same time," but "with its date broken away." This statement, however, is inaccurate, for at the end of the tablet is clearly to be seen: *m[u Sin-]i-ki-šá-am lugal*. It is of interest to note that both of these tablets bearing the name of King *Sin-igtisham* and one of the tablets dated according to *Dâmiq-ilishu* were excavated in "Tablet Hill" as early as February, 1889, according to the registration marks of Prof. R. F. Harper written in Chinese ink upon them.

dynasty. The entire material, therefore, at present at my disposal and serving as a natural basis for obtaining the characteristic cursive cuneiform signs in use during the second half of the dynasty of Isin is in chronological order as follows:

Ur-NIN-IB, 2 dated documents.

Bur-Sin II, 4 " "

Itêrptša,¹ 3 " "

Ura-imitti, 1 " "

Sin-iqîšam, 2 " "

En-lil-bâni, 7 " "

Zambia,² 2 " "


.....,³ - " "

.....,³ - " "

Sin-mâgir, - " "


Dâmiq-ilišu, 6 " "

These 27 tablets are not yet published. With other similar ones they will constitute Vol. IV of Series A of our expedition work, the preparation of which will commence as soon as sufficient material is at our disposal.

¹ Written *I-te-ir-KA-šá* with the sign *KA*, discussed by Ranke in *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. III, p. 235, note 9. This sign must have had the ideographic value *pî*, "mouth, word," as becomes evident from the fact that the name of the same king is once written in a date formula *I-te-ir-pi* () *-šá* (without the determinative of *ilu*).

² On a dated document of his reign (No. 10026) the name of this king appears as *Za-an-bi-ia*.

³ On a badly preserved tablet of this period (No. 3678) I found part of the name of an otherwise unknown king, "*mu* ^{ilu} x+y (the reading of *Enlil* or *Sin* is excluded)-*azag-ga lugal*." In this name, doubtless to be read Semitic (^dx+y-*ellu*), like the other names of the rulers of the first dynasty of Isin, I am inclined to recognize the thirteenth or fourteenth member of this dynasty (both broken away) in the chronological list published by me in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XX, Part 1, No. 47 (cf. pl. XV and 46).

The conclusion reached with regard to the age of our Deluge fragment is further confirmed by the use of the sign  for the syllable "wa" in li. 4 (*wa-ši-e*). This value "wa" is entirely unknown on the thousands of cuneiform tablets from the Cassite period excavated in Nippur, where the sign always has its ordinary value "pi,"¹ with the exception of two tablets on which it is to be read "we," resp. "wi," as Radau has shown.² On the other hand, we know from numerous Nippur texts and other Babylonian inscriptions that the sign in question commonly has the value "wa" during the first dynasty of Babylon, and also during the reign of the dynasties of Isin and Larsa, which in part were contemporaneous with the former. Besides, we observe the fact that the verbal form *wa-ši-e* (i.e., the infinitive *wašê* from **WSI**), written with the sign *PI* = "wa" in the first syllable, shows a characteristic grammatical peculiarity of the early Babylonian period, according to which the half-vowel "w" as a rule is preserved at the beginning of *verba primæ* "w," while it has become "i" in the later development of the language.³ The treatment of the sibilant in *binuzza* (li. 7) = *bînûssa* points to the same age.

THE THREE DELUGE VERSIONS IN CUNEIFORM WRITING PREVIOUSLY KNOWN.

The cuneiform text of the fragment under discussion contains a portion of the divine command to the Babylonian Noah, *Ût-*

¹ For the present compare the three volumes of together 467 tablets from the Cassite archives published by Clay (*B. E.*, Series A, Vols. XIV, especially "List of Signs," No. 218, and XV) and Radau (*ibidem*, Vol. XVII).

² Cf. *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. XVII, p. 151, under *amêlu*, written *a-mi-lu*, *a-me-lu* and *a-PI* (= *wi* or *we*)-*lu*.

³ Cf. Delitzsch, "*Assyrische Grammatik*,"¹² §§ 24, 49 and 154; Ungnad, "*Babylonisch-Assyrische Grammatik*," §§ 6n and 48a; Meissner, "*Kurzgefasste Assyrische Grammatik*," §§ 8c and 68i.

napishtim,¹ to construct a ship and to save life from the all-destroying flood. In order to fully understand the unique position of our fragment among similar texts previously published, we briefly examine the corresponding passages from the known fragments of the cuneiform Deluge Story. As the text publications, translations, commentaries and numerous essays dealing with them are generally accessible, we confine ourselves to a statement of the following facts.²

Apart from the tradition of a great flood handed down by the Babylonian priest Berosus (living between 330 and 250 B.C.), but preserved to us only in extracts by other ancient writers,³ we have fragments of three distinct Deluge versions in cuneiform writing.

1. The version known from the library of King Ashurbânâpal

¹ Meaning: "He saw (i.e., found, obtained) life." Cf. Jensen, "*Das Gilgamesch Epos in der Weltliteratur*," p. 24, note 6, and the references given there.

² For those of my readers who are less familiar with Assyriological publications, I quote some of the principal works from the great mass of literature. Cf. Haupt, "*Das Babylonische Nînrodepos*," Part 2, 1891, pp. 95ff. (containing the almost complete cuneiform text, with variants, of the Deluge Story as restored from the different fragments known in 1891); Jensen, "*Assyrisch-Babylonische Mythen und Epen*" (in Schrader's "*Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*," Vol. VI, Part 1, pp. 229ff. and 480ff. (a complete transliteration and translation, including an excellent philological commentary, of all the Deluge fragments published till 1900); Zimmern in Schrader's "*Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament*," 3d edition, 1903, pp. 543ff. (a concise and very instructive discussion of the different Babylonian Deluge versions and their relation to the Biblical story). For good photographic reproductions of the principal Deluge fragments now in the British Museum see Rogers, "*The Religion of Babylonia and Assyria*," figs. XVII-XX. As to the principal publications see also Weber, "*Die Literatur der Babylonier und Assyrier*," pp. 71-99. Much valuable information likewise to be obtained from A. Jeremias, "*Das Alte Testament im Lichte des Alten Orients*," 2d edition, pp. 226-252, and Dhorme, "*Choix de textes religieux Assyro-Babyloniennes*," pp. 100-125.

³ Cf. Zimmern, l.c., pp. 543f.

(668-626 B.C.), which was restored from a number of fragments found in the ruins of Nineveh. This version is an Assyrian copy of a Babylonian original, constituting the eleventh tablet (among twelve) of the great epic poem and sacred book of the Babylonians describing the wanderings and adventures of the half-historical¹ king Gilgamesh of Ereeh in search of eternal life. Driven by fear of death,² the famous national hero does not shrink back from the greatest perils and most extraordinary hardships in order to find Ût-napishtim, the wise friend of the gods, who escaped from the flood and received immortality. He wanders through the desert and climbs over high mountains, wherever he comes asking the eager question, as old as the human race: How can I secure eternal life? But everywhere the answer given is the same: "The life which thou seekest thou wilt not find."³ For "when the gods created man, they prepared death for man and retained life in their hands."⁴ Yet Gilgamesh pushes on until he reaches the shore of the Mediterranean, where he finds the boatman⁵ of Ût-napishtim. With his aid he sails over the great sea, crossed only by the powerful Sungod, and after passing through "the waters of death," he finally reaches the Land of the Blessed, "at the mouth of the rivers" in the far west beyond the straits of Gibraltar, where Ût-napishtim resides with his wife, enjoying

¹ Cf. the text published by me in *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. I, Part 1, No. 26.

² Cf. e.g., Haupt, *l.c.*, p. 59, li. 5: *mu-ta ap-lah-ma a-rap-pu-ud šira*, and Meissner, "*Ein altbabylonisches Fragment des Gilgamesepos*" (= "*Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*," 1902, Vol. 7, No. 1), cols. II, 12; *mu-tam ša at-ta-na-ad-da-ru a-ia-a-mur* (= *ai āmur*, to avoid the hiatus).

³ Cf. Meissner, *l.c.*, cols. I, 7; II, 2; *ba-la-tam ša ta-sa-aḫ-ḫu-ru la tu-ut-ta*.

⁴ Cf. Meissner, *l.c.*, col. III, 3-5: *i-nu-ma ilāni ib-nu-ū a-wi(PI)-lu-tam mu-tam iš-ku-nu a-na a-wi(PI)-lu-tim ba-la-tam i-na ga-ti-šu-nu iš-ša-ab-tu*.

⁵ For his name cf. p. 47, note 3. The very name of this boatman, which is Sumerian, demands a Sumerian original for the Akkadian versions thus far only known to us.

eternal life and happiness like the gods. Hastening toward his ancestor, Gilgamesh asks the all-important question: "How didst thou gain admission to the assembly of the gods and obtain life?" Whereupon Ût-napishtim relates to him the story of the great flood and his own salvation, and how he was subsequently taken away into the realm of immortality in the land of peace and rest.¹

There exists also a Neo-Babylonian fragment² in the British Museum, known as "*S. P.*, II, 960," which contains the same text as the one just treated. Possibly, however, it is about 50 to 100 years later than the Assyrian fragments from Ashurbânâpal's library, belonging, therefore, to the period 600-550 B.C.

2. A somewhat different version of the Babylonian Deluge Story is found on Fragment "*D(aily) T(elegraph) 42*,"³ which likewise came from the royal library of Nineveh and was inscribed about the same time (c. 650 B.C.). Like the Nippur fragment, it has cuneiform signs preserved on but one side, but otherwise is somewhat smaller in size than the former. Owing to its broken condition, we learn from it little more than the last lines of the divine command to build a ship and to fill it with human beings and animals. The hero of the Deluge is here not called Ût-napishtim but *Atra-hâsis(u)*, i.e., with transposition of its two components, *Hâsisu-atra*, from which, after adding the Greek ending, with syncope of the "a" vowels, we obtain *Hâsisutr* + *os* = *Xisouthros*, the name of the hero known from Berosus. Possibly, however, the last mentioned name goes back to the old Baby-

¹ Cf. Jensen's great work, "*Das Gilgamesch Epos in der Weltliteratur*," Vol. I, pp. 1-54.

² Cf. Haupt, *l.c.*, pp. 121-123.

³ Cf. Haupt, *l.c.*, p. 131.

lonian form *Hasisu-watra*¹ = *Hsisuwtra* = *Hsisûtr* + *os* = *Xisou-thros*. This means "exceedingly wise" or "clever."

3. Several years ago Professor Scheil, of Paris, acquired and published² an early Babylonian fragment, which subsequently came into the possession of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, forming No. 135 of the cuneiform collections preserved in his library at New York.³ It is dated in "the year when King Ammi-zaduga built Dûr-Ammi-zaduga⁴ at the mouth of the Euphrates," i.e., the eleventh year of his government;⁵ in other words, according to our reduced chronology, about 1868 B.C. A statement at the end of the tablet informs us that the tablet when complete had 439 lines, and constituted the second tablet of a poem entitled (i.e., beginning with the words) "*I-nu-ma şal-lu a-we-lum*," "When a man laid down to sleep."⁶ Unfortunately, however,

¹ Possibly written *Wa-at-ra-am-ša-si-is* on the early Babylonian "fragment Scheil" (*Recueil de travaux*, Vol. XX, pp. 55ff.), unless the tablet, somewhat indistinct at the beginning of the corresponding line, offers "*At-ra-am-ša-si-is*. Cf. Jensen in Schrader's *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, Vol. VI, p. 290, note 1, and the frontispiece (left column, second line above the two parallel lines) in Johns' description of Pierpont Morgan's "Cuneiform Inscriptions," New York, 1908.

² Cf. "*Recueil de travaux*," Vol. XX, pp. 55ff.

³ Cf. Johns, "Cuneiform Inscriptions, Chaldean, Babylonian and Assyrian Collections contained in the Library of J. Pierpont Morgan," New York, 1908, pp. 21f.; also p. 11 and the frontispiece, containing two good photographic reproductions of the two inscribed sides of the fragment.

⁴ Meaning "Wall" or "Fortified place of Ammizaduga."

⁵ Cf. Poebel, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. VI, Part 2, p. 102.

⁶ Which Jensen (in Schrader's *Keilinschriftliche Bibliothek*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 290, note 3) connects with li. 196 of the first Nineveh Deluge Story (quoted above as No. 1), where the god Ea repudiates the insinuations of God NIN-IB that it was he who betrayed the secret decision of the gods to destroy all mankind by a deluge, with the words: "I, I did not reveal the secret of the great gods, I (only) sent dreams to the very clever one (= *Atrahasis*), and (in this way) he learned the secret of the gods." Cf. also p. 45, note 1, below.

in its present state the fragment is so much broken and chipped off that only 57 very defective lines of the original long inscription remain. They contain little more than a few phrases and words without any coherent connection. Consequently we learn nothing whatsoever from it about the character of the great flood. Its chief importance for our discussion lies in the following two facts:

(a) From the mentioning of the name *Wa*(or ^m)-*at-ra-am-ḫa-si-iš*,¹ the hero of the Deluge, and from the words *a-bu-bu ša ta-ga-ab-b[u-ū]*, "the Deluge concerning which thou speakest,"² together with a few other indications, it becomes evident that the inscription contained a conversation between the Babylonian Noah and "his lord" (doubtless the god Ea), at the end of which reference is made to the great flood as a future event, and, furthermore, that the Deluge was preceded by various plagues sent among men as divine punishments for their lawlessness and sins.³

(b) From the date of the fragment we could infer that as early as the nineteenth century before our era the Babylonian Deluge Story must have existed in writing in some form or other; while from the remark of the scribe, "*ḫi-bi-iš*," "broken," occurring in the midst of the text, it followed that the fragment was copied from another tablet which was "broken" or "damaged" at the passage in question, and that, therefore, the Deluge Story in all probability was even considerably older.

During the period c. 1900-250 B.C., according to all evidence before us, there were at least four different versions of the Deluge Story current in Babylonia. Whether they existed already in

¹ Col. IV of the fragment, second line from the end of the story proper.

² Col. III of the fragment, li. 7.

³ Cf. especially Zimmern in Schrader's "*Die Keilinschriften und das Alte Testament*," 3d edition, pp. 552ff., and Jensen, "*Das Gilgamesch-Epos in der Weltliteratur*," pp. 55-74ff.

ancient Babylonia side by side, or whether, as seems more probable to me, there existed originally but one Story of the Deluge, from which subsequently at different periods and places, in connection with the different cults of the country, through the literary activity of the priests, gradually developed several stories more or less agreeing with each other in their principal features, but differing in many details betraying local coloring and religious sentiment, but also an apparent endeavor to bring the Deluge Story into relation with other Babylonian legends—all these are questions which we are eager to settle, but which with our inadequate knowledge we are unable to answer with any degree of certainty.

THE DIVINE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DELUGE ACCORDING TO THE DIFFERENT CUNEIFORM VERSIONS.

For our present purpose it is of interest and importance to know the precise text, however fragmentary, of the passage referring to the divine announcement of the Deluge and the command to construct a large ship, which is preserved only in the two cuneiform versions treated as Nos. 1 and 2, above, and to compare these two versions with the Nippur fragment, which contains the same passage.

First Nineveh Version (c. 650 B.C.).

li. 21: "Reed house, reed house, wall, wall!"

22: "Reed house listen, wall hear!"

¹To save his *protégé*, the god Ea communicated the decision of the gods to destroy all mankind by a great flood to the reed-house, behind the walls of which the Babylonian Noah was sleeping. The words translated above are, therefore, to be understood as spoken to the latter in a dream (Zimmern and Jensen). Cf. also p. 43, above, note 6.

- 23: "Man from Shurippak,¹ son of Ubar-Tutu.²
 24: "Construct a house,³ build a ship!
 25: "Part with riches, seek the life,
 26: "Abandon property and save the life!
 27: "Bring living creatures of all kind into the ship!
 28: "The ship which thou shalt build—
 29: "Its measures be in proportion,
 30: "Its width and length shall correspond,
 31: "Like the abyssos roof it over!"⁴

¹ One of the most ancient cities in Southern Babylonia, on a former branch course of the Euphrates, represented by the ruins of Fâra, which were partly excavated by the German Orient Society in 1902-03. The principal results were cuneiform tablets, seal cylinders and vases of the earliest type, besides many tombs.

² Preserved as Otiartes, or rather *Opartes*, by Berosus and evidently identical with *Upar-Tutu*, through partial progressive assimilation of the *b* to the *t*, arisen from *Ubar-Tutu*.

³ The other translation, "tear down the house," generally offered by Assyriologists as an alternative and preferred by Dhorme (*Choix de textes religieux Assyro-Babyloniens*, p. 103) to the one given above, is well possible grammatically. Yet I regard it as impossible in the above connection, not so much because in this case we would expect "thy house" (Jensen, *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part I, p. 231, note 10), for "thy" is not written either in connection with "riches" (li. 25) and "property" (li. 26), but simply because the tearing down of a Babylonian reed hut of little or no value, which moreover, the destructive flood would have done most effectively afterwards, would seem to be a most unnecessary work, in view of the much more important and pressing task of building a boat to escape the imminent general calamity, and also in view of the fact that *Ût-napishtim* is not told to destroy his "riches" and his other "property" either, but only to leave them in order to save his life. If anything different, we could expect only "leave the house" (cf. Haupt in *K.A.T.*², pp. 67f.), in parallelism with the first halves of the two following lines. "Construct a house, build a ship," means, as Jensen recognized correctly, "build a vessel which is a house and a boat at the same time," in other words, a house-boat or an ark, which is protected on all sides against the water from below and above. In line 96 of the first Nineveh version the ship, therefore, is also

Second Nineveh Version (c. 650 B.C.)

li.

1. "shall be.

2. ... "like the vaults of heav[en and earth]

3. ... "shall be strong above and be[low].

4. ... "close and.

5. "[I have fixed]⁵ a time which I will send thee.

6. "Then enter [into the ship] and close the door of the ship again.

7. "[Bring in]to it thy barley, thy possession and [thy] property.

8. "Thy [wife(?)]⁶ thy family, thy relatives, and the artisans!

called *ekallu*, "a great house." Compare Jensen, "*Das Gilgamesch-Epos*," p. 41, note 1.

⁵ I regard the first character of this line preserved only in traces as "[k]i," and not as "e," as is generally done by Assyriologists. The reasons for this reading and my translation, "*roof it over*," instead of the usual "cause it to be immersed" or "launch it," are given below, p. 55, note 14.

⁶ I supplement *aš-kun*, in view of First Nineveh Version, li. 87. Cf. also li. 89. Possibly we have to read *A-ša-kan*, "I shall fix."

⁷ I supplement *aš-šat* as the most probable reading, in view of First Nineveh Version, li. 203. Possible, however, is also *pi-ḫi-e*, "boatman," in view of lls. 95-96 of the version quoted; for this boatman plays a great rôle in the Gilgamesh epos. His name was *PU-zu-ur-dKUR-GAL*, also written *Su-ur-Su-na-bu* (Meissner, "*Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft*," Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 8-11, col. IV, 3f., 6, 12, 14) or *Ur-Šanabi* (= NIMIN, cf. Meissner, *l.c.*, p. 6). As evidently none of these three designations is an appellative used for the person understood by it, as *Atrahasis* is used for *Ūt-napishtim*, it is clear that they must represent the same name in three different writings. I, therefore, venture the following interpretation as a mere attempt to solve the difficulty. PU also having the value *sir*, the first mentioned name may be read *Sirzur-dKUR-GAL*. But in view of the fact that in the lists of gods published by the British Museum and in other cuneiform inscriptions original glosses can be shown frequently to have crept into the text itself (cf. on this whole question Radau, "*Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*," pp. 440f., note 3), and furthermore, that PU also has the value *sir*, I believe that *zu-ur* after PU in the name of *PU(zu-ur)-dKUR-GAL* is



9. "Domestic animals of the field (and) wild beasts of the field, as many as cat grass

10. "I shall send thee, and they shall guard [thy] door."¹

The Nippur Version (c. 2100 B.C.)

Transliteration of C.B.M. 13532, Reverse.

1. (?) -ša(?) -ši-ūl(?) i-(?) - . . . - (?) -ka
2. a-pa-aš- šar
3. ka-la ni-ši iš-te-niš i-za-bat
4. -ti la-am a-bu-bi wa-ši- e
5. (?) -a-ni ma-la i-ba-aš-šú-ú lu-kin ub-bu-ku lu-pu-ut-tu hu-ru-šú
6. ^{isu}elippu ra-be-tu bi- ni- ma
7. ga-be- e gab-bi lu bi-nu-uz- za
8. ši-i lu ^{isu}magurgurru ba-bil- lu na-aṭ- rat na-piš-tim
9. -ri(?) zu- lu-la dan-na zu- ul- lil
10. le-ip- pu- šú
11. -lam(?) ú-ma-am ši-rim iš-šur šá-me-e
12. ku-um mi- ni
13. - (?) u ki[n]- ta ru(?) -
14. u].

an original gloss, demanding the value *zur* (standing also for *sur* in Old Babylonian inscriptions), instead of *sir*, for *PU*. The name, therefore, should be written *PU*-^d*KUR-GAL* and read *Z(S)u-ur*-^d*KUR-GAL*, possibly meaning in Assyrian *Námir-Ea* or *Nammir* (resp. *Unammir* or *Munammir*)-*Ea*, so that the first element appears either as *zur*, resp. *sur*, or *ur*, of which I take the latter form as an abbreviation, resp. mutilation, of the fuller first, or as an attempt on the part of some scribe to explain the unintelligible *sur* by the more common *ur* of personal proper names. The second element, *sunabu* or *šanabi*, is rendered ideographically by , which is the number "40" used as an ideogram for "Ea." But *Ea* may also be rendered by . A copyist wrote *Ea* with this number "50," which was wrongly interpreted as "Eulil" by another copyist, who now chose another ideogram for this god, namely, *KUR-GAL*. We accordingly would be justified in restoring the old ideographic writing "40" = "Ea" = *šanabi*, and in rendering the name by *Z(S)ur-Sanabi*.

¹ With Jensen (*K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part I, p. 521) to be understood in the sense "they shall not leave the door," but "remain within the ship."

Translation.

1. "thee¹,
2. ... "[the confines of heaven and earth]² I will loosen,
3. ... "[a deluge I will make, and³] it shall sweep away⁴ all men together;
4. ... "[but thou seek I]life⁵ before the deluge cometh forth;⁶
5. ... "[For over all living beings⁷], as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation.⁸
6. "Build a great ship⁹ and
7. "total height¹⁰ shall be its structure.¹¹
8. "it shall be a house-boat¹² carrying what has been saved of life.¹³
9. "with a strong deck cover (it).¹⁴
10. ... "[The ship]¹⁵ which thou shalt make,
11. ... "[into it br]¹⁶ing the beasts of the field, the birds of heaven,¹⁷
12. ... "[and the creeping things, two of everything¹⁸] instead of a number,¹⁹
13. "and the family²⁰....
14. "and".....

NOTES ON THE NIPPUR VERSION.

1. The words enclosed in brackets, [], in the following lines are not found in the cuneiform text, but have been supplemented by the writer according to the context.

2. [*Uṣurât šamê u irṣitim*]. Cf. Delitzsch, "*Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*," pp. 122 and 549. Possible also [*Kippât šamê u irṣitim*] (cf. Second Nineveh Version, li. 2, and Jensen in *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 520). Compare Genesis 7 : 11, "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened" (P.). As the version under discussion came from Nippur, the principal seat of Enlil, who, according to the first Nineveh Version, made the great flood; and as, moreover, "the

confines of heaven and earth" designate the two "firmaments" (Gen. 1, 6-10, "heaven" and "earth"), which keep back the waters of the upper and of the lower ocean, in other words mark the two boundary lines of Enlil's empire (*i.e.*, the world, cf. Hilprecht, *B. E.*, Series D, Vol. I, p. 463, and the literature quoted there), Enlil himself seems to be the speaker in the Nippur Version, unless Ea be regarded as quoting Enlil's words literally, which seems most improbable to me. In the latter case we would supplement *šú-na-la-ka* (according to "Gilgamesh Epos," tablet VI, li. 210 (cf. *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 178), "thy dream I shall loosen," *i.e.*, "interpret."

3. I supplement [*a-bu-ba a-ša-ka-an-ma*], in view of First Nineveh Version, 169 and 183. Cf. also li. 4 of the Nippur Version ("before the deluge commences"), which presupposes a previous mentioning of the flood. Compare the Biblical "And behold I bring the deluge upon the earth" (Genesis 6, 17, P.).

4. Either = *išabat*, "it shall take" or "carry away," or, as I prefer (cf. *e.g.*, *izqup* and *išqup*) = *išabat*, "it shall sweep away"; for *šabātu* = *šabātu* (Zimmern, *K. A. T.*³, p. 556), "to beat, to strike, to overthrow, to sweep away," is the Babylonian technical term used in connection with the Deluge (cf. Jensen, *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 533). A similar expression is used in Genesis 6, 7, "I will sweep away man from the face of the earth" (J.), while Genesis 6, 17 has "to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life" (P.).

5. I supplement [*ù at-la-ma še'-i* (or *bul-liš*) *na-piš*]-*ti*, in accordance with First Nineveh Version, 25f.

6. "Before the deluge cometh forth" or "commeneeth." Cf. p. 39, above, and the expression *la-am Šamaš a-ši-e*, "before sunrise" (Delitzsch, *l.c.*, p. 378).

7. Supplemented according to the context. The word preceding *mala* ended in *a-ni*, *ia-ni*, *hal-a-ni* or *meš*(*plur.*)-*a-ni*, possibly

also in *e-ni*. The general words for "living creature" are *šikiñ napišti* (Creation Story, *K. B.*, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 40, li. 22; p. 42, lis. 3 and 5), *gimir nabnūti* (*ibidem*, p. 42, 7) *zêr napšāti* (First Nineveh Version, lis. 27 and 84) or *napišti* (*ibidem*, li. 174); but none of these expressions fits the traces on the fragment. Have we to read *âlâni^{pl}* (*a-ni*), "over all the cities"? Cf. Reverse, lis. 2 and 3.

8. The three synonyms expressing the idea of utter destruction, though derived from well-known roots, occur only here, as far as I see. There cannot be any doubt, however, as to their meaning. *Ubbuku*, a *pa'el* formation (inf. subst.) of *abâku*, identical with Hebrew הפך (the *p* being due to partial progressive assimilation to the following *k*), "to overturn, to overthrow," means "the overthrow." Cf. Assy. *abkātu*, "overthrow," *abiktu*, "defeat," and Hebrew הפכה and מהפכה, used of the "overthrow" of Sodom and Gomorrah.—*Luputtu*, feminine of the noun formation *fu'l*, fem. *fu'ultu*, also meaning "overthrow, destruction," from *lapātu*, "to overthrow, destroy." Cf. *ša(u)lputtu*, "destruction."—*Hu-ru-šu*, probably to be interpreted as *hurrušu*, like *ubbuku*, an infinitive II₁, used as substantive, with the meaning, "the crushing, annihilation," from *harāšu*, "to grind, to crush," on which cf. Delitzsch, "*Assyrisches Handwörterbuch*," p. 293.

9. The different expressions for the vessel carrying the remainder of life (cf. p. 46, note 3, above), which occur in the Babylonian versions of the Deluge, are *elippu*, "ship," *bītu*, "house," *ekallu*, "large house," to which add from the Nippur Version *elippu rabītu*, "large ship," and *magurru*, "house-boat" (for which see note 12, below).

10. This line contained a brief statement concerning the measures of the ark, as can be inferred with certainty from the first word preserved in it, viz., *gabê*, which cannot be separated from the root גבה, "to be high." As indicated by the appe-

sition *gabbî*, "totality, all," *gabê* is the genitive of a substantive *gabû*, "height" (abstract, subst. inf. = *gabâhu*). Cf. *gab'âni* (form *ja'l*), "the heights" (concrete = "the high peaks" of a mountain range).

11. *bi-nu-uz-za*, Old Babylonian writing for Neo-Babylonian *bi-nu-us-sa* (cf. Ungnad, "*Babylonisch-Assyrische Grammatik*," §§ 6, 1, and 25, f.) = *bînûtsa* = *bînûti-ša*. Cf. *pu-zu* = *pûtsu* (Schorr, *Altbabylonische Rechtsurkunden*, Heft 1, p. 11).

12. In the first half of li. 8 the description of the boat was continued. In the preserved second half it is styled a ^{isu}*MA-GUR-GUR*, an ideogram also occurring in the vocabulary K. 4378, a, col. V, 15, where its Assyrian equivalent is given as *má-gur-gur-rum* (a Sumerian loanword). This designation for a certain kind of ship is doubtless connected with the other Sumerian word *má-gûr* (written ^{isu}*MA-TU*), whence the Assyrian *makurru* ("Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets, etc., in the British Museum," Vol. XII, pl. 11, li. 26), on which cf. Jensen in *K. B.*, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 52, Vol. VI, Part 1, p. 533; Kühler, "*Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Assyrisch-Babylonischen Medizin*," pp. 69f.; Perry, "*Hymnen und Gebete an Sin*," p. 18; Langdon in *Z. A.*, Vol. XX, pp. 450ff. The word occurs also in the date formula for the 8th year of King Gimil-Sin of Ur (cf. Radau, "*Early Babylonian History*," p. 277; Myhrman, *B. E.*, Series A, Vol. III, Part 1, p. 25, and Thureau-Dangin, "*Die Sumerischen und Akkadischen Königsinschriften*," pp. 234 and 260). While *makurru* is *fem. generis* (Jensen, *l.c.*, p. 533), *magurgurum* is treated as a masculine in the Nippur Version, for it is followed by *bābilu*.

It is difficult to say, what the characteristic features of a *magur* or *magurgur* boat were, by which it was distinguished from other ships. Jensen explains ^{isu}*MA-TU* as a "deluge boat," seeing in it "a boat driven by the wind," "a sailing vessel," and adding, that when seen from the side it probably resembled the

crescent of the moon, since the Moongod, according to *Maqlû* III, 128, ordered such a boat to be made. We may add that, according to *C. T.*, XV, pl. 17 (= Perry, *l.c.*, pp. 16f.), the Moongod himself is represented as "sailing in a bright *magur* boat through the midst of heaven," and in lis. 1 and 11 he is even identified with it. Moreover, the representations of the sea-going vessels of the Tyrians and Sidonians on Shalmaneser's bronze gates of Balawât (cf. Billerbeck and Delitzsch in "*Beiträge zur Assyriologie*," Vol. VI, Part 1, pl. II, *Schiene* C, I) show that a certain class of boats really had such a shape. But doubtless other boats, which were no *magur* boats, were sailing vessels too. Besides, we observe that the pictures of the Tyrian boats referred to have no sails, that the crescent of the moon has nothing in common with a boat in full sail, that nowhere in the complete First Deluge story of Nineveh a sail is mentioned, nor would it have been of much use in such a hurricane as described there in lines 97-130, and considering that the whole earth was ultimately covered with water. We also can infer from present conditions that the Babylonian canals, serving as means of communication for the *magur* boats of the gods between their various temples at certain festival days, as a rule, were narrow and did not well allow of the display of sails. To judge from the methods employed in Babylonia to-day, these boats must have been driven by the current of the water or by means of punting poles, or they were towed by men walking alongside the canal. Hence it would seem to follow with great probability that a *magur* boat was written ideographically ¹²⁰*MA-TU*, literally "a deluge boat," not because it was a sailing boat driven by the wind or rather hurricane (*abûbu*, *šubtu*), but because it possessed certain qualities which rendered its use especially effective during the deluge, when its exclusive purpose was to carry the remainder of life and to protect men and beasts against the waters from below and the pouring rain from above. What

are these qualities? Of course a solid lower part, strong enough to carry a heavy freight and to resist the force of the waves and the storm. But other freight boats had to be correspondingly strong. This solidity of the lower part of the boat cannot, therefore, have been the principal distinguishing feature of a *magur* boat. In all the three versions of the Deluge Story Ūtnapishtim receives special instruction concerning the construction of the roof or deck of the boat. "Cover it with a strong deck" (*ṣulûla danna ṣullil*, Nippur Version, li. 9); "cover it like the subterranean waters" (*kîma apsû ṣâṣi ṣullilṣi*) i.e., with a deck as strong as the earth or the lower firmament, which holds the sweet subterranean waters (*apsû*) in their place, thus preventing them from mingling with the sweet upper waters (also called *apsû*), held back by the heaven (First Nineveh Version, li. 31); or "let [its deck] be strong like the vault of the heaven above" (*[ṣulûṣa] kîma kippati ṣamê lû dan eliṣ*, Second Nineveh Version, lis. 2f.). Furthermore in the First Nineveh Version the boat is called "a house" (*bîtu*, li. 24) or "a great house" (*ekallu*, li. 96), which has a door to be shut during the storm flood (li. 89: *piḫi bâbka*, "close thy door"; li. 94: *apteḫi bâbi*, "I shut my door;" cf. Second Nineveh Version, li. 4 and especially lis. 6 and 10) and at least one "air-hole" or "window" (*nappaṣu*, li. 136). In a similar way in the hymn to the Moongod, published in *C. T.*, Vol. XV, pl. 17, Sin's *magur* boat is called "a bright house" (*eṣ azag*), in which at times he dwells, as other Babylonian gods, like Bau, Enlil, Ninlil, etc., do in their boats, when visiting each other in their temples during certain festivals. According to *Maqlû* III, 130ff., the magic *magur* boat prepared by Sin is also inhabited (*aṣbu*) by the sorcerer and the witch.

A *magur* boat then is a "house boat," in which gods, men and beasts can live comfortably, fully protected against the waves washing over board, the drenching rain from above and against

other inclemencies of wind and weather. This class of boats, according to the Nippur version, being in use before the Deluge, the original ideogram must be ^{isu}MĀ-GUR or ^{isu}MĀ-GUR-GUR (not ^{isu}MĀ-TU (= *gūr*)). As GUR, resp. GUR-GUR (Brünnow, "A Classified List," No. 5367) means *tāru* resp. *turru*, which is employed as a regular term for "closing a door" (cf. Delitzsch, "Assyrisches Handwörterbuch," p. 702; in this sense also occurring in the Second Nineveh Version, li. 6: *bāb elippi tērma*), *magur*, resp. *makurru* or *magurgurru*, seems to express about the same idea as developed above from the use of the word in the different cuneiform passages cited, and to designate "a boat which can be closed by a door," i.e., practically a "house-boat," expressed in the Hebrew story by an Egyptian loanword, תִּכְה, "ark" originally meaning "box, chest, coffin," an essential part of which is its "cover" or "lid." The vessel built by ʿĪt-napishtim being such a "house boat" or *magur*, this word could subsequently also be rendered ideographically by ^{isu}MA-TU, "a deluge boat," which likewise was pronounced *mā-gūr*. We notice that in the Biblical as in the Babylonian Version great stress is laid on the preparation of a proper "roof" or "cover" for the ark. Cf. note 14, below.

13. *nāṭrat napištim*, "what has been saved of life," *nāṭrat*, inf. fem. IV₁ (used as a substantive with abstract meaning), for *nēṭrat* or *nēṭrit* = *na'ṭurat*, from *eṭēru*, "to protect, to save." Cf. *aṭru* for *eṭru*, "protection, help," from the same verb (Hilprecht, "Assyriaca," pp. 5f., note 3), and *abartu* alongside *ebirtu*, "the opposite bank of a river."

14. *zulûla danna zullil* = *ṣulûla danna ṣullil*, "cover (the boat) with a strong deck." Our passage proves conclusively that the general translation and interpretation of First Nineveh Version, li. 31: "in the ocean launch it," literally "cause it to be immersed," is wrong, and that *ṣalûlu* and *ṣulûlu* are to be understood of the roofing of the ship, i.e., are the same technical terms as are used

in the building operations of Sargon, Nebuchadrezzar II, etc. This being the case, it goes without saying that the first sign in li. 31 of the First Nineveh Version cannot be *e* (*e-ma*, "in"), but must have been *ki* (*ki-ma*, "like"). For the interpretation of the entire phrase cf. note 12, above. Compare the parallel Biblical passage, Genesis 6 : 16: "a roof (צֹהַר, wrongly translated by "window" in the English and German Versions) shalt thou make to the ark" (P.). See also Genesis 8 : 13: "and Noah removed the covering of the ark" (J.²).

15. I supplement *elippu ša*, as immediately preceding *teppušu* (relative clause) in accordance with First Nineveh Version, li. 28: *elippu ša tabannūši atta*. But in all probability there stood considerably more in this line.

16. If the first partly preserved character of this line is *lam*, the most natural restoration of the preceding words would be [*ana libbiša šū-lam*], as given above. Cf. First Nineveh Version, lis. 27, 85, 94.

17. "The birds of heaven" (an expression like Gen. 1 : 26, etc.), while doubtless presupposed in all the cuneiform versions (cf. First Nineveh Version, li. 27, 84, *zēr napšāti kalāma*, and the sending out by ʿt-napishtim of a dove (li. 147), a swallow (150) and a raven (153)), are expressly mentioned only in the Nippur Version of the Deluge. Compare the Biblical "from the birds after their kind" (P., Gen. 6 : 20, and note 18, below). In the Biblical Version, however, the order of the animals mentioned is reversed: "From the birds after their *kind* and from the beasts after their *kind*" (Gen. 6 : 20). (Cf. p. 57, note 19.)

18. As stated, p. 36, above, more than half (probably two-thirds) of the text preserved in the longest lines (lis. 7 and 8) is broken away. It is, therefore, certain that the missing part of li. 12 must have contained more than the words *iš-tu ka-la-ma šī-na*, "from everything two," or something similar required by

what follows. Moreover the two expressions in li. 11, "the beasts of the field, the birds of heaven," standing asyndetically together, as the parallel groups in li. 86 of the First Nineveh Version, point to an original third class of enumerated beings found in the version just mentioned, and likewise in the Old Testament text. The First Nineveh Version adds "(and) sons of artisans," i.e., "artisans," while the Biblical, which in all essential details stands much closer to our Nippur Version, offers "(and) things creeping on the ground." I followed the Biblical Version in restoring the text, as my translation above indicates, for it agrees most remarkably with the Nippur Version even in the closing phrase, "*ku-um mi-ni*." That the broken part of our text cannot have had anything like Genesis 7: 2 (J.), where Noah is told to take seven specimens each of all clean animals and two each of all unclean animals, becomes evident from the fact that *mîni*, Hebrew מִינִי, is one of the most characteristic words of the Priestly Code (= P., to which Gen. 6: 20 belongs), while it is never used by J.; and furthermore, that the Nippur Version in all points of agreement (except in the use of *zabātu* = *šabātu*, "to sweep away," cf. p. 50, note 4, above) coincides with the former.

19. *Minu*, from *manû*, "to count, number," in Babylonian and Assyrian, without exception, means "number," never "species," as the word is generally translated by Hebrew lexicographers and Old Testament students. As long as the Babylonian word had not been found in the cuneiform version of the Deluge in precisely the same connection in which it occurs in the Biblical Version, doubts were justified as to its etymology in Hebrew, which Wellhausen rightly pronounced a riddle. Through the discovery of the Nippur fragment the situation has changed completely. What Delitzsch proposed cautiously in 1883 ("The Hebrew Language viewed in the Light of Assyrian Research," pp. 70f., cf. also his "*Prolegomena eines neuen Hebräisch-Aramäischen Wörterbuchs*

zum Alten Testament," pp. 142ff.) allows of no further doubt: The Hebrew מִן is a loanword from the Babylonian and means simply "number," a "meaning which fits admirably wherever the word occurs" in the Old Testament. In the Nippur Version nothing is wanting after *mini*. *Ût-napishtim* is told that he shall take from all living things only two or a pair "instead of a number," i.e., "instead of many," while the Hebrew Version uses the preposition לְ, adding the suffix, לְמִינֵהוּ, resp. לְמִינֶה, i.e., "two for its number," or "the number thereof," used in the sense of "two as a substitute or representative for a number," or in a free translation, "two from their number," an expression practically identical with the Babylonian "two instead of a number." For the use of the Hebrew לְ in this connection cf. such passages as Num. 1 : 4 ("a man for every tribe"), 31 : 4 ("1000 for (of) every tribe"); Deut. 1, 23 ("and I took 12 men from you, one (as a representative) for (= from) every tribe," cf. also Josh. 3 : 12); Josh. 18 : 4 ("give" or "select" for your interest 3 men for (= from) every tribe), cf. also Judges 20 : 10 ("10 men for 100; 100 for 1000; 1000 for 10,000").

20. There is very little left of lis. 13 or 14. Observe the connecting *u*, "and," continuing the specifications of the two previous lines. *Kin-ta* seems to be certain, as far as the preserved wedges indicate, I take it, for *kimta*, "family," namely, of *Ût-napishtim*, also referred to in the two Nineveh versions (First Version, li. 85; Second Version, li. 8).

RESULTS.

An examination of the cuneiform text of the Nippur fragment and a comparison of this new version of the Babylonian Deluge story with the parallel passages of the two Nineveh versions and the Biblical story have brought out the significant fact that, with all due allowance for a general resemblance between the three cuneiform versions, the Nippur version of the divine announcement of a great flood and the command to build the ark differs fundamen-

tally from the two Nineveh versions, and agrees most remarkably with the Biblical story in very essential details both as to contents and language. Moreover, we observe in particular that this agreement, doubtless existing between the Nippur and Biblical versions, affects that part of the Pentateuch (Gen. 6 : 13-20, 7 : 11) which Old Testament critics style P. (= Priestly Code) and generally regard as having been "compiled in Babylonia about 500 B.C."

I must leave a full discussion of all the problems connected with the treatment of this new witness from the plain of Shinar in behalf of the Old Testament text to theological students, submitting to my readers only the following brief remarks for their consideration from an Assyriological standpoint.

The Nippur fragment, as shown, p. 37, above, was inscribed during the latter part of the reign of the first dynasty of Isin, *i.e.*, about 2100 B.C., surely before 2000 B.C., even according to my reduced chronology, which places certain earlier rulers about 300 years lower than previously done by Assyriologists and historians. The new version, therefore, was written at a time when the sanctuary of Enlil at Nippur was supreme among the Babylonian temples and a leader in all literary pursuits,¹ according to the consensus of all Assyriologists. With the subsequent defeat of Rim-Sin of Larsa by Hammurabi, the Anuaphel of Genesis 14, conditions changed rapidly. The various petty Babylonian states constituting geographically the ancient kingdom of Shumer and Akkad were now also united politically by this powerful ruler,²

¹ Cf. on this whole question Langdon in "*Babyloniaca*," Vol. II, Fasciculus 4, pp. 275-281, and Radau in "*Hilprecht Anniversary Volume*," pp. 410-413, 434ff., and Fasciculus 2 of the present volume (in press).

² Cf. also the explicit statement recently found on a dated Nippur tablet referring to the 31st year of Hammurabi's government: "in the year when King Hammurabi by the help of Enlil had established his command over the land of Enumthal, Shumer and Akkad" (the latter two countries (= Babylonia) standing for the usual "and Rim-Sin" of the date formula for this year). Cf. p. 3, note 2, above.

with whom a new chapter begins in Babylonian history. Babylon on the Euphrates became the metropolis of the united empire, both politically and religiously, and its principal god, Marduk or Merodach, soon assumed the place and attributes of Enlil of Nippur. After Ammi-ditana, the third ruler after Hammurabi, Nippur disappears gradually from history. We hear almost nothing from or about Nippur for several centuries, until with the rise of the Cassite dynasty in Babylonia, evidently for political reasons, about 1400 B.C., the sanctuary of Nippur arises again from its ruins and ashes and holds a conspicuous place once more among the temples of the country for several hundred years. But compared with the glorious position occupied by Nippur and Enlil during the earlier or Sumerian period, the new revival of this ancient cult is like the last flickering of a fast dying flame.

A comparison of the varied contents of the Temple Library of Nippur during the third, second and first pre-Christian millenniums have revealed to me the plain but not unexpected facts that the library was a most insignificant institution after 1000 B.C., and that the great literary activity, to which it owed its former size and renown, lies before 2000 B.C., as our future publications, partly already in press, will speedily show. The priests of the Cassite and Neo-Babylonian periods produced few, if any, original literary compositions of value at Nippur, more delighting in the statement at the end of their tablets that the text was "a faithful copy of an old Nippur original." The editing and translating of the Sumerian literature, though traceable in its first beginnings also at Nippur towards the end of the third millennium, as shown by our Deluge fragment, on the whole, was the work of later schools. With the neglect of the sanctuary and worship of Enlil, the literary activity of the priests established itself at other centres, like Babylon and Sippar, where, encouraged and inspired by congenial surroundings and an uplifting religious atmosphere, they directed the ancient sacred traditions into new channels and adapted the

different branches of literature to the new cults of the gods and the new requirements of the population.

Unless we assume that in the earliest period of Babylonian history there existed already different versions of the Deluge Story in the plains of Shinar—a theory which for various reasons I must decline—it is evident that the Nippur fragment, by 1500 years earlier than the two Nineveh versions, represents the oldest version of the Babylonian Deluge Story in a Semitic translation, which was made from a doubtless much older Sumerian original¹ accidentally not yet discovered, and that the later cuneiform versions are different editions of the same story with considerable changes, abbreviations and additions. At any rate it is inconceivable to an objective historian that the Biblical Deluge Story of the so-called "Priestly Code," agreeing with the *oldest* Babylonian Version, which is characteristic of Nippur, in so many important details, should have been received into the Old Testament at a time when Nippur's glory was long passed and its Temple Library practically in ruins, while other versions had sprung up superseding the Deluge Story connected with the cult of Enlil, as Babylon had superseded Nippur. This fact is so plainly depicted in the history of the city as represented by its ruins, that I would regard it as a waste of time to lose any more words about it.

The Deluge Story of the so-called "Priestly Code" must form part of the *oldest* traditions of Israel, as Kittel² and other Old Testament scholars have pointed out. Even the Amarna period (about 1400 B.C.), with its unsettled conditions in Palestine, when the influence of Babylonia upon the shaping of the government and the religious conceptions of Palestine was almost like *nil*, cannot explain its presence in the Old Testament. The use of the Babylonian writing and language in Syria and in large sections of Western

¹ Cf. p. 41, note 5, above; also Haupt, "*Der Keilinschriftliche Sintflutbericht*," p. 30, note 31.

² *Die Wissenschaft vom A.T. in ihren wichtigsten Ergebnissen*, pp. 14f.

Asia in the days of Amenophis III and IV had come down from a much earlier period, as is proved by the Kappadokian tablets of the third millennium¹ and by the script employed in the Amarna letters. Suffice it to call attention to the fact that the writing of the latter resembles much more the cuneiform characters of the first dynasties of Babylon and Isin than that of the Cassite period; that, in accordance with the usage of that earlier period referred to, the sign *PI* is rarely pronounced *pi* (its common value in the Cassite archives of Nippur), while it regularly has the value *wa*, *wi*, *wu*, exactly as in the time of Hammurabi; that the sign *TUM* occasionally has the Sumerian value *ip*, never found in the Cassite period, and that (to omit other similarities) the dentals and sibilants of the Amarna tablets are treated in the same loose manner as they appear in the inscriptions of the dynasties of Babylon and Isin.²

There remains no other period to be considered when the oldest version of the Deluge Story could possibly have entered Canaan than the time when Abraham, whom I regard as a truly historical person,³ left his home on the Euphrates and moved westward,⁴ in other words the period of the first dynasties of Isin and Babylon, of which Hammurabi or Amraphel is the central figure. This is the time when the Amorites knocked at the gates of Babylonia, invaded the country and soon overthrew the old order of things, at the same time getting themselves intimately acquainted with Babylonian literature and civilization, which

¹ Cf. Hilprecht, "*Assyriaca*," p. 124, note 1.

² Cf. B3hl, "*Die Sprache der Amarnabriefe*," especially pp. 2 and 22.

³ I state this emphatically, in order to express my own standpoint with regard to Genesis 11, which differs radically from that of Eduard Meyer (*Geschichte des Altertums*, 2d edition, Vol. I, Part 2, §§ 343 and 411), with whom in so many other fundamental questions concerning the earliest history of Western Asia I am in entire accord.

⁴ Cf. already Lermont, *Les origines de l'histoire*, p. 408.

they finally accepted—a time when indeed lively political and commercial relations were established between Palestine and Babylonia, the new Amorite kings of Shumer and Akkad having not yet forgotten that their ancestral seat was in the mountainous districts of Syria.

Owing to the very fragmentary condition of the Nippur tablet, we have to be especially careful in our interpretation of its inscription and in drawing parallels between it and other similar versions. This much, however, it seems to me, can be stated with safety, that in the Nippur Version, in accordance with the exalted position held by Enlil in the Old Babylonian pantheon as "father of the gods," it was in all probability this god himself (not Ea as in the other cuneiform versions) who warned Āt-*napish-tum*; for it is clearly stated in li. 2: "I will loosen," and in li. 5: "I will bring overthrow, destruction and annihilation," which can only refer to Enlil, the highest god of Nippur, who, according to the best preserved First Nineveh Version, is expressly said to have made the great flood. Here then, as in the Biblical Version, the Lord of the Universe himself both causes the Deluge and saves Noah from destruction by warning him and ordering the construction of an ark.

We close our discussion of this new important fragment by printing side by side the actually preserved portions of the Nippur Version and the parallel passages of the Old Testament, according to the Hebrew text, leaving it to every reader to draw his own conclusions as to the points of contact and difference between the two versions, both as to the order of events reported and the language employed, and at the same time to supplement the large gaps of the Nippur text as he may see fit.

<i>Nippur Version.</i>	<i>Biblical Version</i> (Gen. 6: 13-20; 7: 11).
LINE	
2: "I will loosen."	7, 11: "all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened."
3: . . . "it shall sweep (o. "take") away all men together";	6, 11: . . . "behold, I will destroy them with the earth."
4: "life(?) before the deluge cometh forth."	18: . . . "but with thee I will establish my covenant"
5: over] "as many as there are, I will bring overthrow, destruction, annihilation."	17: "and behold I do bring the deluge upon the earth, to destroy all flesh, wherein is the breath of life, from under heaven; everything that is on earth shall perish."
6: "build a great ship and"	14: "make thee an ark."
7: "total height shall be its structure";	15: "and thus thou shalt make it." and thirty cubits its height."
8: . . . "it shall be a house-boat carrying what has been saved of life." 9: . . . "with a strong roof cover it."	16: "A roof shalt thou make to the ark, in its (entire) length thou shalt cover it; ¹ and the door of the ark shalt thou set in the

¹ Our English Version is evidently wrong here. Cf. Ball, "The Book of Genesis"; "a Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text" in Haupt's "The Sacred Books of the Old Testament," pp. 5 and 52f.; also Gunkel's "Genesis" in Nowack's "Handkommentar zum Alten Testament," pp. 129ff.

- side thereof; (with) lower,
second and third stories
shalt thou make it."
- 10: . . . the boat] "which thou shalt make,"
 "into it [bring the
 beasts of the field, the
 birds of heaven,"
- 11: . . . "instead of a number" 19: And from every living thing,
 from all flesh, two from
 everything shalt thou
 bring into the ark, to
 keep them alive with
 thee; they shall be male
 and female,
- 12: . . . "and family" . . . 20: (two) from the birds instead
 of a number thereof; (two)
 from the beasts instead
 of a number thereof;
 (two) from everything
 creeping on the ground
 instead of a number
 thereof;
- 18,b: "and thou shalt come into
the ark, thou and thy
sons, and thy wife, and
thy sons' wives with
thee."

THE BABYLONIAN EXPEDITION

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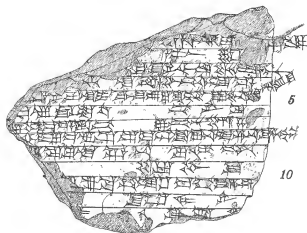
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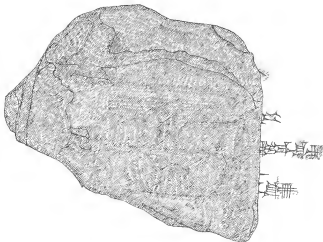
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